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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Thinkers—World's Need Now

Hitlerites Threaten Bruening

America Gladly Gives Up Gold

Latin Friendships Grow

Yucatan Proves Press's Power

This Fire-Fighter Never Fails

THIS hour is as serious as any since, in 1918, the nations emerged from war. Two of the large nations threaten to plunge back into it. They threaten to fling a torch into a world depleted in nearly every department except its powder bins. Yet they know the last World War cost 8,538,315 lives. They know it cost $186,233,637,097. They know it cost woman's anguish beyond all price-measuring words. This is no time to preach, but it is the time of times to think. It behooves every menaced man and woman everywhere to go into the most solemn council with himself or herself. A world's clear thinking is needed to charge with power the mandate in which, in effect, the League of Nations, backed by the United States, is preparing to say to China and to Japan: "It is not true that the War to End War ended nothing at all. It did end the day of human passion trampling reason in the dust. You shall not lay this scorpion lash upon the bent and already tortured backs of men."

* * *

¶ In Germany the Nationalist-Fascists under Adolf Hitler join up with the Steel Helmets and demand the immediate resignation of the Bruening Government. Dr. Alfred Hugenberg declares that if Chancellor Bruening does not yield the Nationalist opposition will have to storm his position. The fire-eaters believe the storming will be done with arms, but others believe the threat is merely one of votes. Hitler's most powerful argument with his hearers is: If Nationalism can't rule Germany Communism will. But the truth of such a statement, says Dr. Bruening, can never be established.

* * *

¶ Europe's recent withdrawal of $500,000,000 gold from the United States pleases the Treasury Department. It is normal, desirable redistribution and saves the country from the charge of hoarding. No apprehension, no inconvenience is felt by Secretary Mellon. The real flurry in money in America is expected to come in a laughable way. Just as one did after the depression of 1893. Something, perhaps unimportant in itself, precipitates full restoration of public confidence. Then the old clocks, the feather mattresses and the cabbage patches of the overcautious will fly open and reveal an amazing content. About $800,000,000 now being held out of the banks will be begging the banks to forgive and forget and to provide it with safer places in which to do its dozing.

* * *

¶ The Pan-American Commercial Conference adjourns at Washington after setting up an all-American trade organization. Better business and social understandings were achieved. Commercial aviation, which is knitting the Americas together, is to be expanded. Tariffs came in for a raking. A solid sentiment spoke for the reduction of armaments and public debts. Now the Latin-American visitors will visit principal American cities and industrial plants before returning home. The Conference accomplished its purpose. It found concrete methods of cementing friendship between the countries of the Western Hemisphere.

* * *

¶ The power of the press is holding the fort in Merida, Yucatan. It holds with revolvers dangling from the keyboards of typewriters and linotype machines. The Government Party of the State, says Editor Menender, shall not halt his publication over a political question. And this in Merida! Francisco de Montejo left Ponce de Leon 400 years ago to discover Yucatan and to build in Merida the house where his descendants still live. Off in the jungle the archæologists uncover Chichen Itza, America's oldest Mecca. It equaled ancient Egypt in art. During long centuries before brave editors came with enlightenment, Chichen's most beautiful maiden was annually pitched to the rain god, believed to lurk scowling and bride-hungry in his Sacred Well.

* * *

¶ Now comes the fire-fighter who cannot fail. He is a mechanical Cyclops, exhibited at the Safety Congress in Chicago. His roving red glass eye lights upon a fire and a stream of carbon dioxide comes from his mouth unerringly to douse the flames. Awed audiences love the lift of his eyebrow above his lone eye. But with winter coming they turn to the inventor in the hope that his genius may flower again with a two-eyed Cyclops that can really meet the world's need. The longing isn't for an automaton to put out the fire, but for one to clump down icy cellar steps and set the family furnace to roaring.

Pacific Council Drops Meeting in Hangchow

By the Associated Press

Shanghai, Oct. 13

THE Pacific Council, governing body of the Institute of Pacific Relations, today definitely abandoned plans to hold a modified institute conference in Hangchow, but decided to attempt a full conference program in Shanghai, opening probably Oct. 21.

The council first announced a revision of its plans for the meeting after Japanese members had given notice of their inability to participate in the fourth biennial conference of the institute because of strained relations between Japan and China over the Manchurian situation.

Europe Waits For America To Take Lead

United States Said to Have Responsibility of Power and Prestige

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—It would be impossible to exaggerate the supremacy of the United States in world politics. Every European country looks to America for a lead.

But nobody wants that lead to come in the form of an ultimatum, which was the description given in France to the first Hoover proposal for the suspension of debt payments. Proposals should come in plenty of time to be discussed, and, if thought proper, rejected or modified. With this reservation all European nations are convinced that America—seeking the collaboration of the leading European countries, especially France—has the responsibility of its power and prestige, and should take bold initiatives which will redeem the world from the mistakes of the past 12 years.

If America at last understands, say European observers, there is hope. If not, there is not. Perhaps this is an exaggerated opinion, but it serves to make clear the unique position and authority enjoyed by the United States. The United States has immense difficulties. It has by no means escaped the effects of world economic dislocation. Indeed in some respects it is affected quite as seriously, if not more seriously, than European countries. Yet, seen from Europe, it produces an impression of solidity, of inexhaustible resources, of incalculable riches, that must preserve it from the fate which seriously threatens most of the European countries.

Perhaps it is not always recognized in the United States how remarkably this belief in the potentialities of America has taken root and developed during the past few years. These potentialities are not only financial and economical. They are likewise political, and if America chooses to avail itself of its opportunity it can become the unquestioned leader of the world.

Its action has, of course, been decisive on many occasions. It was decisive in the World War. It was decisive in a number of phases of the peace-making. The League of Nations was of American inspiration, and the Kellogg pact originated in America. The two commissions on reparations were headed by prominent American citizens. To enumerate all the results of American intervention in Europe would be a long task.

Yet, by a curious paradox, America has usually played this rôle while protesting that it would not play such a rôle; and, notably for the Versailles Treaty and the League of Nations, it repudiated what was largely its own work. This double attitude of alternately turning its face toward Europe, and turning its

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REICH WARNED BY CHANCELLOR TO FACE FACTS

Bruening Stands Firm for Continuing Policy of Conciliation

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Oct. 13—After the Nation has been steeped in Nationalist propaganda and promises during the last months, the Chancellor, Dr. Heinrich Bruening, placed forcefully before the German people economic facts and the necessities of the foreign political situation in his speech before the Reichstag today.

The Chancellor admonished the nation to pay consideration to these facts and follow him along the narrow path of hardship and discipline until that hour has come when the nations of the world at last begin to work hand in hand in banishing distress.

His address culminated in the expression that he would rather endure any form of attack, criticism or malignment than abandon the way he has chosen—which is to keep Germany above water until the world is prepared to aid it.

Appeal for Coöperation

Dr. Bruening's very first sentences contained an appeal for international understanding and coöperation, and he made it very plain that as long as he headed Germany the Reich would work toward this end.

"I have taken over the office of Foreign Minister," Dr. Bruening said, "and I shall continue Germany's foreign policy in the spirit of the parleys held in recent months, especially in that of the recent Franco-German conversation in Berlin."

Dr. Bruening, who favors personal visits of statesmen for the purpose of having frank, intimate talks, pointed to a continuation of the parleys of Chequers, Paris, Berlin and Rome as the best way of leading to international solidarity. "There must exist the possibility," he declared, "to create clear and sincere feeling among nations."

Equality of Treatment

Like all Germans the Chancellor believes that equality in treatment is the best foundation for peace and said so in his speech, declaring that Germany, while respecting the rights of its neighbors, does demand realization of the fundamental law of justice and equality.

And then he added: "I warn against halfway solutions taken under the pressure of material distress, as they will not last and will lead to worse conditions than the present ones."

He did not say whether he was referring to disarmament, reparations or international credits, but his words do seem to indicate that he favors solutions which tackle the roots of existing problems.

Labor Unions Take Action

A united front against "the reactionary policy of the industrialists and landowners" which they claim would eliminate the workers from the proposed Nationalist Government was drawn up by leaders of labor unions in Germany at a meeting here yesterday.

Several government organs have joined them in the opposition which has been stirred up among all opponents of an autocratic or Fascist régime by the proclamations of the Nationalist leaders at Harzburg Sunday.

The Social Democrats are trying to convince Communist workmen that a Hitler-Hugenberg government, with heavy industry backing it, would lead to such complications and hardships that the working class would be the first to suffer. Already the Communist press is becoming sympathetic to this view. Dr. Heinrich Bruening, the Chancellor, may receive unexpected aid, and the Nationalists may suffer unexpected disappointment if the Communists refuse to help Herr Adolf Hitler and Dr. Alfred Hugenberg to overthrow the present government.

Repetition of 1893 Recovery Possible in Present Situation

Overnight Rise Is Conceivable, Treasury Says; America's Gold Held Sufficient to Withstand Heavy Withdrawals

By RICHARD L. STROUT

Staff Correspondent

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13—An overnight recovery parallel to that following the slump of 1893, with release of money hoarded under mattresses, behind clocks, and in gardens, may conceivably develop from the present situation, in the opinion of Treasury officials, expressed here today. This comment followed assurances, prompted by miniature "flights from the dollar" in Poland and France, that America's huge gold reserves are sufficient to meet the heaviest withdrawals.

Mr. W. Randolph Burgess of the New York Federal Reserve Bank already had brought reassurances before members of the World Bank at Basel, Switz.

The Treasury Department regards the temporary disturbance in certain European financial groups over the stability of the dollar as preposterous, and the comment of a high treasury official was given only when the question was raised by an outside party here. Despite the rapid withdrawal of gold from the United States amounting to just under $500,000,000 since Sept. 20, when England went off the gold standard, it was pointed out that America's enormous reserve stocks of the precious metal leave no question of capacity to meet all demands. In fact, it was pointed out, the policy of the Administration has been to forward the redistribution of gold, in order partially to meet European criticism of what has been described as "American hoarding."

Treasury officials declined to make any definite estimate of the amount of dollar exchange now held in foreign countries against which gold could be withdrawn. On this subject Sir Walter Layton, British financial publicist, wrote in the Economist this week that European central banks still hold foreign exchange equal to about $1,400,000,000, of which a large part represents dollar holdings, while European commercial banks also hold considerable amounts of dollar exchange. A recent estimate puts at $1,000,000,000 the exchange still held in dollars after the recent withdrawal of the $500,000,000 in gold.

Mr. Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, it is learned on high authority, does not consider that the withdrawal of such sums would cause inconvenience and certainly should not cause the slightest apprehension.

In fact, as the Treasury sees it, the situation may develop into a parallel with the recovery in 1893

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APPORTIONMENT OF RESOURCES IN INDIA OPPOSED

Accord Marks Report of Subcommittee on Finance

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 13 — Complete unanimity marks the results of the labors of the federal finance subcommittee of the Round Table Conference, whose report on questions of finance under India's new constitution was issued yesterday. British and Indian delegates working together for the past nine days have drafted a document which will be the basis for expert consideration of the financial problem at a later stage of the conference.

The achievement of preparing the statement to which the committee members have subscribed is all the more remarkable in that the Congress recently made the surprising declaration that Britain owes India more than £700,000,000 and demanded that settlement of this "debt" be placed up to British, not Indian, taxpayers. In this regard the committee's report declared that "it is doubtful whether any other country could make so favorable a comparison as India between the total volume of its debt and the value of its productive assets."

The subcommittee was directed to "examine and report the general principles on which the financial resources of India should be apportioned between the federation, the British Indian units jointly and severally, and the state units." The committee was unable to make even tentative estimates of the probable revenue and expenditure of the federation and its constitutent units. It nevertheless made some explicit stipulations concerning India's future financial policy.

The standpoints from which specific recommendations are made are: that it is undesirable to disturb the existing distribution of resources between the various governments in India, unless there are imperative reasons for a change; and that at the outset the federation and its constituent units are likely to require all their present resources, and indeed to need fresh sources of revenue.

This again runs counter to the Congress program, which insists on reduction of taxation and elimination of certain revenues entirely.

Discussing the problem of the prefederation debt, the committee says that, in addition to taking over the productive debt incurred during the British régime, the federal authority presumably will succeed to the whole of the buildings and public works which are now the property of the Central Government. The value of these is reputed to be enormous. The Government buildings at New Delhi alone are worth in the neighborhood of £15,000,000.

It is pointed out in that report that if there is to be an equitable apportionment of burdens and a smooth working of the constitutional machine, resources should as far as possible be confined to revenues derived alike from inhabitants of British India and native states. It is held that a "direct" tax would be the most suitable method of raising this revenue.

A proposal showing the democratic trend in India is the recommendation that state "tributes" be discontinued.

CURTIS PRAISES PAN-AMERICAN TRADE PARLEY

Washington Conference Ends With Formal Adoption of Resolutions

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13—Delegates to the fourth Pan-American conference concluded a week's deliberations here today by signing resolutions committing the organization to the setting up of an all-American trade committee, and to the holding of a world silver conference. They were congratulated by Vice-President Curtis for strengthening the bonds of friendship between American republics.

Representatives of every American republic affixed signatures to the final act of the conference which included resolutions on practically every phase of inter-American relations as well as trade and silver.

The last day was occupied in the formal ratification of what had gone before and in the exchange of farewells between North, Central and South American men of business and finance, who have found in their associations a basis for closer harmony.

Vice-President Curtis, in the farewell address, expressed appreciation for the service which the conference had rendered in coming together to exchange views on the commercial situation and to devise means for the strengthening of economic ties between the continents.

Held of Service

He deemed it more important to have held such a conference in a time of depression, for it is at a time such as this, he said, "that we can do more to be of service to one another in lifting the burden that rests upon our respective countries."

"The people of the civilized world," he continued, "regardless of race or creed, recognize the need of restored confidence and there is a loyalty to the common good which will come forth to rout the existing economic peril to the world."

The resolutions adopted by the Pan-American Congress covered a wide range of topics from com-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

NEW HAMPSHIRE SEEKS MARKETS AMONG VISITORS

Outlet for Home Products Found by Reaching Out Toward Tourists

Every state has its peculiar resources, markets and modes of production, more or less highly developed in proportion to the initiative of private business men or governmental agencies. What is being done to reach tourist buyers with distinctive products made of native raw materials by local craftsmen? To what extent do handicrafts and avocations offer a means of employment to residents of out-of-the-way communities? How may the State encourage such activity?

These and similar questions bearing on practical ways whereby states may improve their economic condition, are discussed with specific reference to New Hampshire in two articles prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Mr. Hugh Butler, marketing specialist of Boston. The first article follows.

By HUGH BUTLER

Marketing Specialist

New Hampshire is developing new products which can be sold to its constantly growing market among summer and winter visitors. We have all thought of New Hampshire as the "Granite State," as the home of the largest textile mill in the world, a shoe-producing State, and so on.

But how many visitors know of the wealth of state-made goods they might buy while there? Most of the big league baseball players depend on a New Hampshire factory for that important instrument of their trade—gloves or mits. Tucked away up in the north of the State is one of the most important sporting goods producers of the country. The company has a store in connection with the plant where anything from baseball bats to golf balls can be bought by the tourist.

There are a number of hosiery manufacturers, but one has an attractive shop on the main highway where the tourists buy in large quantities. Like the lure of the farm produce fresh from the field and garden which we buy at the wayside, we all like to get factory goods at the plant where they are produced, and, too, we would like them at factory prices, of course.

I have mentioned the special shop of the manufacturer. The regular established stores are, naturally, the channels for the movement of most products. In that connection mention should be made of the summer resort shops set up by the city de-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Cotton Advances Under Agreement Made With Banks

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 13 (AP)—Cotton prices jumped nearly $2.50 a bale at the opening of the market today in response to a cotton conference here yesterday at which southern bankers, members of the Federal Farm Board and the American Cotton Coöperative Association agreed on a plan to withhold 7,000,000 bales from the market at least until next year.

December contracts, quoted at 5.91 Saturday, jumped to 6.39, 48 points up, on first sales today.

The market was closed yesterday for Columbus Day.

The program, based on granting of new credits and extension of old obligations, was announced last night by representatives of the various agencies involved following an all-day executive session here.

It was further agreed by the Farm Board that so long as extensions are granted to the cotton coöperative, the Cotton Stabilization Corporation will maintain its present holdings of approximately 1,300,000 bales.

Makes Strong Plea For China in Geneva

Underwood

DR. ALFRED SZE

Jobs Increase Despite British Polls Turmoil

Stocks Rise and Pound Fall Fails While Political Split Widens

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 13—Despite the uncertainty and turmoil of the general election, unemployment has diminished during the past week, an upward tendency in the stock market, especially in ordinary shares of iron, steel, coal, textile industries, and railways serving industrial areas, has been maintained, and the widely expected fall in sterling exchange has so far failed to materialize.

The situation is remarkable for the fact, referred to by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister, at Seaham yesterday, that the end of September and the beginning of October are generally bad times as regards employment. The industries where more workers have been taken on are chiefly those concerned in textiles, iron and steel, where also stock values have been rising. These industries have benefited by sterling devaluation, but buyers of their securities are influenced also by the expectation of the tariff promised by the Conservatives.

The Liberal Free Traders' opposition, however, to such a tariff has been going on bitterly and the resultant split among national Government supporters has reached serious dimensions. It is announced today that funds are available to enable national Liberal candidates to be put up wherever there is a reasonable prospect of their success, and eleventh hour efforts are being made to increase the number of those who will oppose exponents of protection.

Urgent appeals for maintenance of unity were made by Mr. MacDonald and Viscount Grey yesterday. Mr. Stanley Baldwin also has been exerting a restraining influence upon his followers. On the other hand Sir Herbert Samuel, Home Secretary, supports the position taken by Mr. Ramsay Muir, chairman of the National Liberal Federation, and author of a circular much resented by Mr. Baldwin's followers, declaring that Conservatives should be opposed except where there is a risk of Socialists capturing seats thereby.

It has been found impossible in consequence to avoid three-cornered contests in a number of constituencies, including those where Sir Herbert, and Sir Donald Maclean, Minister of Education, are standing. On the other hand Labor has withdrawn candidates who otherwise have stood against such Free Traders as Mr. David Lloyd George and his daughter, Miss Megan Lloyd George.

Nevertheless imposing lists have been able to appear today of non-party constituencies in which the Conservatives or Liberals have withdrawn to help one another.

The Labor Opposition meanwhile maintains its solidarity and is not greatly concerned at the undoubtedly cordial reception accorded to Mr. MacDonald at Seaham, where he addressed his constituents yesterday.

Regarding the position of sterling, an interesting fact has emerged that the pound, despite its depreciation in terms of gold, still has a higher purchasing power over primary commodities than in 1913, owing to the wholesale price index number being below the level for that year.

INJUNCTION KEPT AGAINST UNION HEAD

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 13 (AP)—The annual convention of the Illinois district of the United Mine Workers of America voted yesterday, 306 to 111, in favor of continued enforcement of an injunction restraining Mr. John L. Lewis, international president of the union, from interference in district affairs. The balloting came after five days of debate.

The restraining order was granted against Mr. Lewis Oct. 10, 1929, after he and other international officers had tried to remove unfriendly Illinois district officials and replace them with provisional officers. Most of the Lewis delegates announced they would abide by the convention decision, but a few dissenters said they would participate no further in the meeting.

CHINA PINS PEACE HOPE ON LEAGUE

If Council and Kellogg Pact Fail, Dr. Sze Says, So Does Arms Parley

JAPAN ADAMANT ON SEPARATE DEALING

Japanese Delegate Declares His Nation's Existence Depends on Result

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Oct. 13—Peace machinery of the League of Nations backed by the unreservedly cordial support of the United States today rolled into action for the second time in an attempt to restore peace and insure justice in Manchuria. The Council, attended by leading foreign ministers, assembled early today to hear the forceful and eloquent plea of Dr. Alfred Sze of China, who put his country's case on international grounds.

Tragic collapse of the League Covenant, the Briand-Kellogg pact and subsequent failure of the disarmament conference, along with waning of faith in international security and further misery through economic suffering, would ensue, Dr. Sze insisted, if the League fails in the present crisis. His speech made a strong impression on China's behalf before the Council, particularly as it was coupled with rapidly mounting evidences, from impartial governments, of an extension of the Japanese military movements in Manchuria.

For example, as Dr. Sze spoke, a telegram from the British Consul-General in Tientsin told of the arrival of a Japanese armored train, the removal of the track between stations and the mining of a part of the railway. Dr. Sze, himself, had telegrams describing new bombardments of Manchurian towns within the last few hours. In this atmosphere, his insistence that China's case is also the world's case gained strength.

The presence of foreign ministers and of American observers was speedily reinforced by the election of M. Aristide Briand, French Premier, to the presidency of the Council. Señor Alejandro Lerroux of Spain was unable to resume the chair, being detained in Madrid.

Briand Sees Way Out

The only suggested action so far is attributed to M. Briand. He believes the Council could request both parties to leave the settlement in its hands, withdrawing troops immediately from invaded areas.

Dr. Sze offered no suggestions, only insisting that the immediate issue before the League is the devising of effective means whereby Japanese troops promptly withdraw to positions occupied before Sept. 18, and the status quo be restored. The Chinese delegate painted a strong picture of his country's plight.

"No sooner had China been taken unawares by events which followed the night of Sept. 18," said Dr. Sze, "than it made an appeal to the League of Nations. Its territory was occupied by foreign forces and it has fallen victim of forms of violence which generally prompt a people to use violence in return. It placed its case unreservedly in the hands of the League. Already it has accepted procedure which, though far from according with its own wishes and best judgment, seemed feasible to the Council. This procedure has been put to the test and unfortunately confirmed the apprehensions of the Chinese Government."

Dr. Sze quoted Señor Lerroux and Lord Cecil at the September session when insisting upon the speedy withdrawal of Japanese troops and reminded the Council of M. Briand's words in 1925 condemning invasion of another state's territory on the ground of defense, which Ishii, Japan's distinguished statesman, warmly indorsed. He submitted the Chinese promises to refrain from retaliatory violence. In conclusion he said: "The Covenant and the Briand-Kellogg pact are our two sheet anchors to which we have moored our ship of state and with the help of which we believe we shall ride out this storm."

Corner Stones of Peace

"But," Dr. Sze continued, "the Covenant and the pact are also corner stones of the world-wide edifice of peace that has been so laboriously erected in the 12 years since the World War, and if they crumble the edifice collapses. For is it likely that nations who had witnessed the tragic collapse of the Covenant and pact at their first great test, with all its dire consequences throughout the East, would assemble quietly at Geneva in February to disarm.

"Would they not rather draw the conclusion that after all each state must rely on its own armed forces alone? It is clear that if the members of the League and the United States cannot coöperate successfully to avert this threat to peace, one of the first results will be the collapse of the disarmament movement."

Dr. Sze insisted that international security falls with disarmament and "if finally we fail in these things and the world is thrown back on suspicious nationalism, hostile alliances and race in armaments, if the East is plunged into a state of turmoil, what chance have we of securing effective coöperation over the financial and economic crisis that bears too heavily on the world?

"China has put herself in the hands of the League and abides the issue with confidence in her destiny and in the moral forces of civilization. The League cannot fail, for its success is bound up with the inter-

Jane Addams Receives $5000 Award In Recognition of Achievements

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 13—The $5000 Pictorial Review achievement award for 1931 was presented to Miss Jane Addams of Chicago here today for outstanding work in the cause of international peace and for her contribution to social welfare through the activities at Hull House.

The award is made annually to an American woman who is selected by a distinguished committee as having made the most valuable contribution to literature, arts, natural science, philanthropy or social welfare. Mr. Percy Waxman, editor of the Pictorial Review, presented the check to Miss Addams before a battery of news and motion picture photographers at the offices of the magazine.

Since there are no provisions as to the manner in which the award must be used, Miss Addams said she would like to spend it to "relieve unemployment in some way."

"It is very nice to have a little fund to do with as one thinks wise," she added. "Most funds are donated for special purposes. We seem to be facing an economic crisis. I have known a great deal of unemployment in previous years, but nothing so pronounced as this and affecting such a wide area."

One unfortunate result of the unemployment situation has been that large numbers of families who have moved into suburban areas from tenement districts in Chicago and other cities have been obliged to default on payments on their homes, have lost all their equity in the properties, and had to move back into tenements to live with relatives, Miss Addams said. "This increases the congestion in tenement districts, and is a very pitiful situation," she added.

In Chicago 400,000 persons have lost their homes in that way, she said, and 50,000 in Detroit. There is a move in Chicago now to investigate through the tax board and see what can be done about it, she said.

Miss Addams said she considered the illegal manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquor an element in the crime situation in Chicago, but that it was not entirely responsible.

"I think anyone who deals with people direct, such as superintendents of factories, will testify that prohibition has been a great benefit to working people," she declared. "The dry law is not being properly enforced, but I believe enforcement is improving. I should like to see prohibition tried out for a longer period; if we gave it up now, we should never have achieved even a negative result.

"The widespread use of machinery is one of the most important reasons for continuing the dry law. It is said that the greatest number of automobile accidents occur not with drivers who are intoxicated but with those who are trying to show off what they can do.

"One great point is that the largest profit on liquor is made not by the manufacturer but by the distributor. I think the distribution is being controlled better than it was and I believe the heyday of liquor in Chicago has passed."

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Pétain, 'General They Shall Not Pass,' To Share in Celebrations at Yorktown

Heads French Delegation to Sesquicentennial of Famous Engagement

By REX MILLER

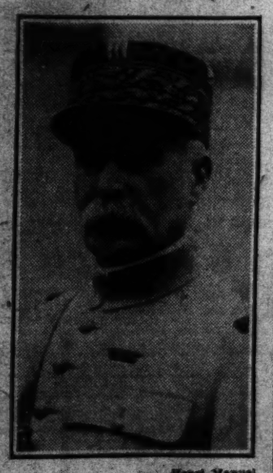
Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—The name of Marshal Pétain, who heads the official French delegation to the United States during the sesquicentennial celebrations of the battle of Yorktown this month, is inseparably associated with the defense of Verdun. He it was who held this most important of all French fortresses and thereby earned the name bestowed upon him by French soldiers, of "General They Shall Not Pass."

A colonel when the World War commenced in 1914, Pétain became a brigadier-general after only a fortnight in the field, and thereafter his rise was rapid until in May, 1917, he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the French Army, a post which he held until the close of the war. He was made a Marshal of France immediately after the armistice.

Although Pétain rose rapidly in rank after he took the field, he had spent many years in the lower grades of the army, and his early promotions were extremely slow and infrequent. Graduated from Saint-Cyr, the French West Point, in 1879, he

Defender of Verdun



Henri Manuel

MARSHAL PETAIN

did not become a captain until 1890 and it was not until 1909 that he became a colonel.

That this long period of waiting

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ests of all civilized nations; with those of Japan and America as well as of China and other members of the League."

Japan Stands Firm

Vigorously characterizing any attempts at intervention in Manchuria by the League of Nations or other powers as attacks on Japan's very existence, Mr. Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Japan's delegate, reiterated absolutely the firm intention of his Government to be its own judge of the appropriate date for withdrawal of its troops. In an official note read to the Council, Mr. Yoshizawa said:

"It is essential to agree upon certain main principles to form a foundation for the maintenance of normal relations between China and Japan. Once these principles have been laid down, the state of tension between the two nations will undoubtedly relax, and Japanese forces will be able to retire without apprehension, within the South Manchurian Railway zone.

"The Japanese Government is prepared to open negotiations with responsible representatives of China on these fundamental points."

Thus the Japanese Government remains inflexibly insistent upon private bi-partite negotiations. Indeed, its position is even more intrenched than a fortnight ago, for today Japan insists upon the fundamental determination of Sino-Japanese relations before ordering troops out, whereas a fortnight ago it promised to withdraw the army as soon as possible. In addition to the note, Mr. Yoshizawa gave an historical exposé of Japan's claims in Manchuria, asserting that "the Japanese nation is convinced that to attack its rights in Manchuria is to attack its very life."

He elaborated on Japan's long efforts to establish a foothold in Manchuria against Russian opposition, which culminated in Japanese penetration to the extent of investments of $1,000,000,000. Then Mr. Yoshizawa leveled serious charges of bad faith against the Chinese during recent years.

Supported by the provocation of the Chinese Government, campaigns of insults, and assassinations and a succession of incidents made the Japanese position difficult, said Mr. Yoshizawa. "Chinese authorities," he continued, "took advantage of Japan's conciliatory attitude by becoming more and more arrogant and vexing, until tension became such that a new incident might let loose a catastrophe. Then came the attack upon the railway by Chinese troops Sept. 18."

All Japan's activities thereafter, Mr. Yoshizawa insisted, were legitimate defense measures in safeguarding his country's existence in Manchuria. He leveled many criticisms at the attitude of foreign governments. With these statements Mr. Yoshizawa dug a deep impasse between the two governments and presented the Council with the hardest problem it has ever tackled.

President of China Says Republic Ready To Abide by League

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Oct. 13—On the eve of the special Manchurian session of the League Council upon which China is basing its greatest national hopes for a settlement of the crisis, a more determined attitude is demonstrated in view of the intensified interest shown by the world in a situation which many observers believe is likely to precipitate war unless the League is able to find a solution.

A long period of restraint was broken by Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Nationalist Government, who, speaking at Nanking, expressed hope that the League will take steps to obtain a just settlement of the Sino-Japanese problem, and also to prevent almost inevitable war. President Chiang justified China's actions throughout, accusing Japan of refusing to abide by the League's decision, and of occupying Chinese territory unjustifiably.

China appealed to the League as a member and was obliged to comply with the League Covenant. The action was dictated, he said, by China's duty as a member and not to seek protection as Japan alleged. President Chiang added that China's patience has been tested to the last degree.

"If the League fails," he said, "China will take the matter into its own hands. China respects the League Covenant and the Kellogg Pact, but if the League and the signatory powers to the Kellogg Pact fail to uphold their sacred duties, China will not hesitate to make the supreme sacrifice, bankrupting the country for half a century to go to war for the upholding of the dignity and sacred rights of international agreements, and to safeguard world peace."

China's reply to the Japanese note asking steps to end the growing anti-Japanese boycott is prepared and will be presented today. It is understood that the note declares the invasion of Manchuria is a violation of international agreements, and is a state of war which as members of the League, China and Japan should settle peacefully. China, it says, never offered armed resistance, and fulfilled its promises to the League and made every effort to protect the lives and property of Japanese. China also, it adds, appointed a special representative to take control in the occupied area, but Japan failed to evacuate.

Regarding the boycott, the note declares it was caused by Japan's unfriendly acts, and that China is unable to interfere with the freedom of the public in making purchases. China accuses Japan of aggravating the situation by military actions and, if Japan continues to use its war instrument as a national policy it must be held responsible for the consequences.

It is believed that China's attitude is considerably strengthened by the powers' renewed interest in the situation as evidenced by the attendance of leading statesmen at Geneva and communications of the United States to the League. Reports of the former League proceedings had aroused the greatest dismay in China, many people concluding that the country had been abandoned by the League. Continued Japanese military activity in Manchuria is expected to place China's case in a better light as striving to carry out its obligations in the face of provocation.

Japan Orders Naval Reinforcements Ready To Sail for China

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Oct. 13—The Government has instructed the legation at Peiping to deliver a memorandum to Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, Governor of Manchuria, warning him that a dangerous situation is impending around Shanhaikwan, where Japan has a force of 150 guards under the Boxer treaty.

Japan knows that 2000 Chinese troops, formerly of the Peitaiying garrison, are retreating toward Shanhaikwan from Chinchow and is apprehensive lest they attack Japanese, who, the memorandum says, "are prepared to defend themselves."

The memorandum also warns Marshal Chang that Japanese reinforcements may be sent from Tientsin if necessary. It ends by declaring once more that the Japanese are pursuing a policy of nonaggravation, but will not tolerate attacks by disorganized Manchurian forces.

The naval authorities have ordered a cruiser and a flotilla of destroyers to be ready for sailing immediately to China if necessary. Additional destroyers are also concentrating.

Rumors that a Cabinet crisis is impending are said to be exaggerated. There is little likelihood that the Government will resign just yet. Officials also ridicule reports that the Privy Council is advocating the formation of an "advisory council" to harmonize the Government and army views regarding Manchuria.

The press, however, continues to attack the Cabinet, cartoonists representing the chair of Baron Kijuro Shidehara, the Foreign Minister, at the cabinet council as occupied by the War Minister and that of Baron Reijiro Wakatsuki, the Premier, as occupied by the Finance Minister. The press unanimously accuses Baron Wakatsuki of weakness in allowing Mr. Junnosuke Inouye, the Finance Minister, a free hand in determining the financial policy, also of failing to support Baron Shidehara's efforts to gain control of Sino-Japanese relations. Baron Shidehara has conferred at length with Mr. Chiang Tso-pin, the Chinese envoy, it is said, regarding the Chinese note, to which Japan has not yet replied.

Increased Turmoil Adds Complications In Manchurian Area

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING, China, Oct. 13—An ominous increase in Manchurian banditry, Japanese military activities and Chinese demonstrations has emphasized the seriousness of the situation as the League Council meets. Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, Governor of Manchuria, has been informed that Japanese airplanes bombed four trainloads of his soldiers at Tahushan today while retreating southward. Bandits have attacked several Peiping-Mukden railway stations and have robbed refugee trains and pillaged towns and villages.

Confusion is increasing in districts south of Mukden as the refugee exodus has increased. Peiping students are touring north China towns demanding an anti-Japanese crusade. Chinese troops movements northward from Hankow increases the uncertainty.

U. S. Strengthens Bond In Its Relations With The League of Nations

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13—Coöperation of the United States with the League of Nations over Manchuria was made closer when Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, telephoned Mr. Prentiss B. Gilbert, American Consul at Geneva, to attend today's session of the Council.

Mr. Stimson instructed Mr. Gilbert to inform the Council that the United States is prepared to coöperate with the League in invoking the Kellogg pact in order to head off war in the Far East. This is the first time in history that the United States has had an observer at the Council's sessions, most of which deal with European affairs.

President Hoover conferred with Mr. Stimson at the White House yesterday, where the Manchurian situation was gone over in detail. At the same time events reported to the State Department from Manchuria appeared to be rapidly increasing tension between China and Japan.

WORLD BANKERS ENCOURAGED AT BASEL MEETING

Confidence Increased as Successful Parley Is Concluded

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BASEL, Switz., Oct. 13—The session of the World Bank, which has just concluded, is reckoned one of the most successful in the bank's history by leading members here. Evidence brought by Mr. W. Randolph Burgess, deputy governor of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, of the favorable position of American finances, caused much encouragement at the gathering and sent the bank governors home with renewed confidence.

Bolstering confidence is, after all, the chief task of the bank. Second only in importance to Mr. Burgess' assurances and the fact of his presence here were declarations made by M. Clement Moret, governor of the Bank of France. He pledged that the Bank of France will not reduce its deposits to the World Bank. Without this, affirmation of renewal of credits to Germany, Austria and Jugoslavia would have been difficult if not impossible.

Simultaneously it was revealed that the deposits which the Federal Reserve Bank has in Basel may be increased, following the French decision to keep gold here.

Dr. Hans Luther's reports of the German situation also brought encouragement. He declared the Reich is steadily paying off its short-term credit obligations through a favorable trade balance. Therefore, at no great distant date Germany may look forward to wiping its short-term slate clean and commence rebuilding its financial fabric.

That Dr. Hjalmar Schacht should have chosen this very moment to make his pronouncements at Harzburg, is doubly deplored in world bank circles. Dr. Schacht revealed no secrets, for his supposed revelations were well recognized and never concealed facts which, however, have not been trumpeted abroad sensationally in order not to arouse unnecessary doubts. The bank registered Dr. Schacht's statements only because they represent a serious challenge to Dr. Luther's position and yesterday Dr. Luther himself appeared deeply affected by the events at Harzburg.

The bank's recommendation of a committee to coördinate various restrictions against dealing in foreign exchanges was intended to apply to the Danubian states chiefly, it was explained yesterday. It might equally apply to Germany and even to England or Scandinavian states, but the bank's purpose is to bring the Danubian states together and, by checking and neutralising their regulations, facilitate smoother financial transactions in eastern Europe.

The bankers left this meeting earlier than any previous one but the atmosphere was highly favorable throughout. Growing evidences of American participation in the bank are now expected.

Chain Store Future Told to Advertisers

Mr. Charles F. Adams, treasurer of the First National Stores, addressed a luncheon meeting of the Advertising Club of Boston at the Hotel Statler today. He gave an explanation of what chain store practices will mean to the average consumer in the future, and spoke of the extent to which chain store merchandising and advertising is aiding New England's return to prosperity.

Plans for the twelfth annual convention of the New England district advertising clubs affiliated with the Advertising Federation of America, were also announced at the meeting. The program appears to have been drawn up under the theme "Prosper with New England," and some of the speakers will include Mr. Norman S. Case, Governor of Rhode Island; Mayor James E. Dunne of Providence (R. I.), Mr. Harry F. Twomey, a director of Jordan Marsh Company; Mr. A. Edward Borges of New York and Mr. Frank A. Black of William Filene's Sons Company.

The convention, which is to be held at the Biltmore Hotel, Providence, R. I., will open with a business session Oct. 22 and continue through the next day. The Women's Advertising Club of Providence will be hosts to the several hundred delegates expected to attend from all over New England, at a supper on the opening evening. Mr. Carroll Swan, president of the Advertising Club of Boston, will respond to the welcoming addresses.

SHAMROCK V WINS MODEL YACHT RACE

The Shamrock V won a yacht race yesterday at the Frog Pond on Boston Common. This Shamrock was a green model yacht entered in the 24-inch class of the races held by the Boston Junior Model Yacht Association. Florence Rich of East Boston, who will receive a gold medal for her victory, skippered the craft, which she built with the help of her father.

Arthur Kallas of the South End won first place in the open class event and also in the fairwind race. Joseph Sarofean and Serafino Tisei, both of the South End, won first places in the 18-inch and 36-inch classes, respectively.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Mechanics Building: Food Fair and Home Appliance Exposition, until 10, through Oct. 17.

Radcliffe Club of Boston: Opening meeting, address, "Some Recent Adventures of a Collector," by Mr. Charles E. Goodspeed, Agassiz House, Cambridge, 7:30.

Boston Credit Men's Association: Meeting and dinner, reception to Mr. Henry H. Heimann, executive manager, National Association; address, "The Association's Opportunity for Service Under Present World Conditions," by Mr. Heimann; illustrated lecture on fishing industry; Boston Chamber of Commerce, 6:30.

Harvard University: Geological conference, reports on summer field work, by members; Mineralogical Lecture Room, Geological Museum, 8. Modern language conference, "Virgil in the Middle Ages," by Prof. E. K. Rand, Common Room, Conant Hall, 8.

Theaters

Colonial—"Iolanthe," 8:15.
Tremont—Stratford Festival Company in "King Lear," 8:15 Tomorrow, "Midsummer Night's Dream," 2:30.
Fine Arts—"The White Devil" (film).

EVENTS TOMORROW

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: American Rooms, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Boston City Club: Luncheon in honor of Rabbi Abba H. Silver, member of President Hoover's Unemployment Commission, 12.30.

Mechanics Building: Boston Food Fair and Household Appliance Exposition, 1 to 10 p. m., through Oct. 17.

Boston Rotary Club: Luncheon, address, "The Significance of Fire Waste," by Franklin H. Wentworth, Georgian Room, Hotel Statler, 12:15.

Current Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days except Mondays from 10 to 5. Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions. Modern French paintings lent by John T. Spaulding; stencil designs by Thomas A. Fox; nineteenth century landscapes and seascapes.

Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University—English water colors of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, including such artists as Edward Dayes, Paul Munn, John Cozens, Gerten, Twiner, Gotman, Varley, Payne, De Wint, Prout, Cox and John Ruskin. American water colors of the twentieth century, showing the work of such artists as John Marin, Maurice Prandergast, Charles Hopkinson, John Hopper, Preston Dickinson and others. Prints and engravings by such fifteenth and sixteenth century European masters as Mantegna, Antonio Pollaiuolo, Martin Schongauer, Israel van Meckenem, Lucas van Leyden, Marcantonio Raimondi, Altdorfer and the Caracci. The exhibit presents a survey of the general development and quality of these periods. Through October.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission fee 25 cents; Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free. Closed on national holidays.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings by Joseph Tepper. Through Oct. 19.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Paintings and prints.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Original drawings and paintings of birds by Louis Agassiz Fuertes. Through month of October.

Goodman-Walker Print Shop, 667 Boylston Street—Prints.

Scherves Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings of the human figure from Durer and Rembrandt to the present day. Through month of October.

Grace Horne Galleries, 446 Stuart Street—Recent paintings of Brittany by W. L. Stevens. Pencil drawings of New Hampshire by John Pratt Whitman.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature; gentle to moderate south to west winds.

Maine: Fair tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and slightly warmer tonight; Wednesday partly cloudy and warmer.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight and Wednesday; slightly warmer in the interior Wednesday.

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Moderate westerly winds over the north portion and gentle to moderate over the south portion, and fair weather tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	48	60	Montreal	44	48
Bismarck	44	46	Nantucket	50	58
Boston	46	57	New Orleans	74	86
Buffalo	42	52	New York	46	58
Calgary	36	..	Norfolk, Va.	58	64
Charleston	60	82	North Platte	42	50
Chicago	50	54	Philadelphia	48	60
Cincinnati	48	60	Phoenix, Ariz.	54	84
Denver	42	62	Pittsburgh	44	56
Eastport, Me.	40	48	Portland, Me.	44	52
Hatteras	66	72	Raleigh	46	68
Helena, Mont.	34	62	St. Louis	58	56
Honolulu, T.H.	..	82	St. Paul	46	56
7 p.m. Oct. 12	78	..	Salt Lake City	44	64
Huron, S. D.	48	48	San Francisco	52	66
Jacksonville	74	88	SantaFe, N.M.	40	62
Kansas City	56	56	Seattle	50	58
Key West	78	86	Tampa	70	74
Los Angeles	62	80	Washington	44	62
Memphis	70	82	Wichita, Kan.	42	64
Miami, Fla.	76	84	Williston, N.D.	44	54

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Oct. 13.
B—Maximum Oct. 12

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday 12:41 a. m.
Height of tides 10.6 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:37 p. m.

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REPETITION OF 1893 RECOVERY NOW POSSIBLE

(Continued from Page 1)

when, almost overnight, confidence was restored, withdrawals from the banks ceased, hoarding ended, and money hidden suddenly returned to banks. At present treasury statistics of currency outstanding indicate that $700,000,000 to $800,000,000 may be hoarded.

The same sudden restoration of confidence occurred in France, it is recalled, when the franc was stabilized following a period of erratic fluctuation. A few months after an era of gravest apprehension the pendulum swung the other way and the country accumulated an enormous gold store which is the basis of the present huge supply.

The view expressed in the article of Sir Walter, representative of much current European comment, of America's recent losses of gold, to which high treasury authorities take emphatic exception, is as follows: "It seems likely, therefore, that the potential threat to America's gold is sufficient to cause inconvenience, even if partially carried out, and this week's increase in the New York rediscount rate is indicative of this."

The Treasury Department added further reassurance to that coming recently from the White House that the Administration contemplates no large-scale inflation. The Hoover program was described as being a means of using existing collateral as credit, rather than of adding new credit.

To support this view it was pointed out that the Federal Reserve banks already have in their portfolios paper against which an imposing credit structure could be reared, but that the majority of banks find no occasion for more credit, and business declines it. The only demand for more credit comes from certain distressed institutions, and arrangements are being made to assist them through the National Credit Corporation.

Mobilization of credit for this institution was described at the Treasury as proceeding satisfactorily. No doubt was expressed of its ability to raise the required $500,000,000 capital. The method would be to approach clearing houses of respective cities at Boston, Chicago and the like with expectation that all banks would join. The ultimate risk to the banks involved was described as negligible, following the experience of parallel but smaller corporations like the $50,000,000 fund to aid livestock raisers in the West in 1922-23 and a $10,000,000 fund in St. Paul for the same purpose.

Loans will be made only on sound securities, it was emphasized, and an isolated loss would be assessed over so wide an area as to be unimportant.

Jays Store Adds Tree to "Garden"

A thirteenth tree is added today to the anniversary garden at Jays, Incorporated, dealers in women's apparel at 11 Temple Place. The insigne of the store now pictures a row of 13 trees gradually becoming higher with each anniversary of the store.

Starting with a small building of three floors and a group of about 20 employees, the establishment has spread out by the addition of adjacent buildings. It now employs a force of about 150 workers.

The store stands on the site once occupied by the home of Mr. James Savage, banker and antiquarian, and his son-in-law, Mr. William Barton Rogers, founder and first president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Mr. Savage and Mr. Rogers lived in that location from 1833 to 1871, and as business gradually forced its way into the residential section homes were removed and stores built in their places.

LITERACY RISES IN PHILADELPHIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13—During the last 10 years illiteracy among Philadelphians over 10 years of age has decreased from 4 per cent to 2.6 per cent, according to figures just released by the research bureau of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce.

According to the bureau this decrease is especially noteworthy in the field of foreign-born whites and among Negroes. In the case of the former the percentage has fallen from 12.8 to 9.6, while the percentage of Negro illiterates declined from 4.6 to 3. The city has also shown a marked increase in citizenship during the 10-year period. While the number of foreign-born whites decreased from 188,025 to 178,200, the number of naturalizations grew from 98,085 in the previous 10 years, to 125,169.

SteamshipMenPlan To Ignore Unions

Steamship operators at the port of Boston announced this afternoon, following a long session in the office of Mr. Charles Stewart of the Cunard Line that they would deal in the future with the longshoremen as individuals and not with the unions, owing to the fact that the International Longshoremen's Association has revoked the charter of local Number 800.

The status of the other two locals which have supported the striking longshoremen against the advice and counsel of Mr. Joseph P. Ryan, president of the International Association, is uncertain, according to the steamship operators.

In a formal statement given out by Mr. Irving Sorge, secretary of the steamship committee, the employers outline their position and state that it is their belief that the union officials' action in Boston does not represent the opinion of many fair men among the Boston water-front workers. They state that non-union men are being employed and will continue to be engaged on docks and that any former workers desiring to be reëmployed may apply at the docks and will be given consideration when jobs are available.

The conditions of such employment are those under which union men at New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk are working contentedly. The basic wage is 85 cents per hour straight time and $1.20 per hour overtime and there has been no attempt to cut the union scale of wages, says the statement.

Business Improves At National Parks

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (AP)—Business was better at the government playgrounds this year than it was last year. The business slump did not affect travel last summer in the government playgrounds.

As a matter of fact, said Mr. Horace Albright, director of national parks, in a report to Mr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, 3,152,845 persons went to the parks compared with 2,774,561 last year, a gain of 14 per cent.

Travel to national monuments fell off about 80,000. The park director attributed this to the fact that most of the monuments are in the Southwest, where an unusually hot summer and resultant bad roads made monuments less inviting.

Yosemite led the parks in visitors, with 461,855 persons viewing and enjoying its peaks and waterfalls. Platt National Park was second with 325,000. Mr. Albright said that a great part of this travel originated in the immediate locality.

A total of 293,562 persons visited Mt. Rainier, 265,663 went to the Rocky Mountain Park in Colorado, 221,248 to Yellowstone, 156,964 to the Grand Canyon, and 154,000 were estimated to have visited the newest playground of the system, the Great Smoky Park in North Carolina and Tennessee.

Repeating last year's achievement, the Petrified Forest National Monument in Arizona led in the number of visitors to monuments, with a total of 93,898. Muir Woods National Monument was second with 73,717.

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Spice for Cookies, Hemp for Twine, Heave Ho, Lads, for Boston Towne

It's a long way from the doughnut crock and the cookie jar that grace the average New England pantry to the places where some of their most essential ingredients originate, as any weekly record of imports at Boston wharves is likely to prove. The arrival of the steamer Javanese Prince might not impress the average person but doughnuts wouldn't be doughnuts without a bit of seasoning of nutmeg such as the British merchantman included in its cargo from Macassar on the island of Celebes in the Dutch East Indies.

Even a prosaic batch of toast might have to find a substitute for a jar of marmalade if the Caledonia from Glasgow had not arrived in time. For an everyday salad luncheon, the Atago Maru contributed its share last week in bringing a consignment of canned crabmeat to Boston. For the cold meat course at supper, the American steamer Coldbrook—a wartime Shipping Board freighter—brought in a consignment of canned beef from Uruguay.

Boston's weekly imports to keep the wheels of industry turning figure as largely as food cargoes, judging from the manifests recorded by the collector of customs last week. The Sanyo Maru from Kobe brought a cargo of camphor, earthenware, and cotton rags that may be made into fine paper. From Sourabaya came a quantity of sisal, a form of hemp to be used in rope making. It is named for the town of Sisal in Yucatan.

New Englanders will have an opportunity to do their Christmas shopping early as a result of the timely arrival of the Wytheville and the Holger from German ports with consignments of toys. Both ships brought miscellaneous cargoes that included artificial flowers, cocoa, glassware, chemicals and wood pulp for paper manufacturing. The vessels also brought cheeses and sardines that were routed from Genoa by way of German ports.

France sent one steamer last week with a representative list of shipments. Included in the cargo of the Pipestone County, another war-time freighter, incidentally, that sailed from Dunkirk, were furniture, perfumes, cotton rags and old bagging for paper making. From the United Kingdom came the freighters Betty Maersh and Mexicano, bringing carpet wools from Liverpool, old rope for more paper making, anthracite, canned herring and preserves.

Although the Coldbrook was the only steamer from South America to dock at Boston last week, the freighter apparently combed the east coast ports for cargo. The ship brought salted hides and calfskins that contribute to the activity of the New England boot and shoe industry. There was also a consignment of quebracho extract used in tanning the hides. The extract is made from the bright red bark of a tropical hardwood tree which is rich in tannic acid.

In addition to this assortment, which was loaded in the River Plate, the Coldbrook stowed a quantity of wool and casein under the hatches before sailing for Uruguay and Santos to complete the northbound cargo. Casein is described as a white, crumbly acid substance used in cheese and other food preparations.

Armed Staff Puts Out Mexican Paper

MERIDA, Yucatan, Mexico, Oct. 13 (By U. P.)—The plant of El Diario de Yucatan, leading daily of southeastern Mexico, yesterday resembled an arsenal as editors, writers and even linotype operators worked with revolvers close at hand. Señor Carlos Menendez, publisher, announced that he was forced to arm his staff and even to place guards at the doors, because of the danger of the state authorities stopping his paper. Each editor worked with a revolver on the desk in front of him and the linotype operators had revolvers hanging from straps on their keyboards.

The Government Party of the State declared a boycott on the paper this afternoon, and urged all members to refrain from reading the publication. Señor Menendez was called an "enemy of the people" by the Governor of the State at a mass meeting.

The difficulties between the Government Party and El Diario de Yucatan arose over political questions.

Merida was once a jungle village like the villages found inland in Yucatan today. Some 400 years ago an explorer named Francisco de Monteje landed in Florida with Ponce de Leon, returned to Spain and later sailed the broad Atlantic to discover Yucatan. Here he built a house, the remains of which are standing today, according to tradition.

Inland, now some five hours away, was the Indian city of Chichen Itza. It was a great city and powerful, and here the wells of the sacrifice and those for the water supply spread hundreds of feet across the top.

To Chichen Itza, where the workers of the Carnegie Institution of Washington are busy excavating, will go the news of the day if the enterprising publisher, Señor Carlos Menendez, can hold off the present wrath of the easily excitable and equally easily pacified peoples of Yucatan.

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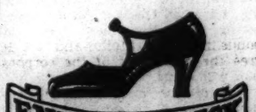

ENNA JETTICK
SHOES FOR WOMEN
YOU NEED NO LONGER BE TOLD THAT YOU HAVE AN EXPENSIVE FOOT
$5 $6
AAAAA to EEE
Sizes 1 to 12
To Fit Feet *Correctly*
is an obligation with every
Enna Jettick
Dealer
With 177 different sizes and widths available, he is equipped to fit any normal foot perfectly and stylishly at $5 and $6.
Listen to Enna Jettick Melodies coast to coast broadcast over WJZ and associated stations every Sunday evening.
WRITE
ENNA JETTICK SHOES, INC.
AUBURN, N. Y.

1812 1931
OLD GOLD WANTED
Send us your old solid gold watches, discarded jewelry and diamonds. We will advise the value and hold for acceptance. References: Any bank or dentist anywhere.
THE J. M. NEY COMPANY
WEST & ELM STS.
HARTFORD, CONN.
U S A
PLEASE CUT OUT AND MAIL TO A FRIEND

8 Tables in One
This table combines more practical uses than any other piece of household furniture. Convenient for the portable typewriter, telephone, sewing or night stand. Ideal for a reading, radio or occasional table.
This portable, patented table, no hardware, is custom built of the finest woods and beautifully finished. Send for descriptive leaflet.
MADE AND SOLD BY
Buckley of Binghamton, N. Y.

LEA & PERRINS SAUCE
adds appetizing appeal to any kind of
SOUP

ENJOY ORCHARD-FRESH APPLES
From Yakima Valley
Hot big red DELICIOUS apples . . *orchard-fresh!* They taste so different from ordinary apples which pass from warehouse to broker, to wholesaler, to retailer and finally to you. Nehammer apples come direct to you crisp and juicy. Order today or write for folder. Money refunded if not satisfied.
Delivered Prices

Standard wooden container	$6.00
Large family size	3.50
Small family size	2.50
Introductory package	1.75

Nehammer Orchards, Inc.
General Sales Offices, Tacoma, Washington

GENSLER-LEE, "HOME OF BLUE-WHITE DIAMONDS"

"Helen of Troy"
$133
18k. Solid White Gold
7 Blue-White Diamonds
Beauty and quality! Carved by hand from 18k. Solid White Gold. Simple, modern design. SEVEN 100% perfect Blue-White Diamonds; a large center gem, set in square prongs; six smaller diamonds on the sides. Full written guarantee. Special, $133. We invite you to open an account.
MAIL ORDERS FILLED
Gensler-Lee Jewelry Co.
Corner 13th and Chestnut, PHILADELPHIA
145 Tremont Street, BOSTON
396 Fifth Avenue, NEW YORK
SIXTEEN STORES FROM COAST TO COAST

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One Year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Amusements

BOSTON
FINE Arts STATE THEATRE BUILDING
English Dialogue "The White Devil"
TOLSTOY STORY—U F A FILM

NEW YORK CITY
CIVIC LIGHT OPERA CO. presents
THE GEISHA with James T. Powers and Hizi Koyke
Mats. 50c-$2.50. Wed. Mat. 50c-$1.50. Sat. Mat. 50c-$2
Beg. Mon., Oct. 19 Gilbert & Sullivan Co.
in "Pirates of Penzance"
ERLANGER Thea., W. 44 St. PEn. 6-7963. Evs. 8:30
THE GROUP THEATRE PRESENTS
The House of Connelly
By PAUL GREEN
Under the Auspices of the Theatre Guild
MARTIN BECK THEATRE
45th Street and 8th Avenue PEnn. 6-6100
Evgs. 8:30 Matinees Thurs. and Sat., 2:30
CAROL SAX Presents
The GUEST ROOM
THE NEW COMEDY SENSATION
with HELEN LOWELL
BILTMORE THEA., 47 St., W. of B'way Pop. Mats. Wed. and Sat.
44th ST. Thea. W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:40 Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:30
JULIAN WYLIE'S PRODUCTION — THE GOOD COMPANIONS
By J. B. Priestley & Edward Knoblock
From Priestley's Novel
Best Seats, Evgs. $3; Good Bal. Seats $1, $1.50, $2

RAILROAD BOND AID CONSIDERED AT WASHINGTON

Administration Is Still Working on Plan for Congress

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13—Following conferences of high administration officials here it was made clear yesterday that President Hoover feels the railroads will shortly require some form of financial assistance, and that a move for advancing it is under way, either through public or private sources. Many rumors were set at rest, however, when it was learned on high authority that no final plan has yet been decided upon. Various proposals are under review embodying features which will eventually be laid before Congress.

Some of the plans discussed, or being discussed, it was learned authoritatively follow:

1. Large scale acceptance of bankers' rail holdings by the National Credit Corporation.

2. Indirect acceptance of rail holdings by the Federal Reserve System through certificates against such bonds underwritten by clearing houses.

3. Relaxation of state laws requiring minimum earnings on bonds to make them eligible as security for savings banks and insurance companies.

4. Similar action by national bank examiners, already partially put in effect by Mr. John W. Pole, Comptroller of Currency.

5. Formation of a special loan or revolving fund at low interest to help carriers meet payments on some $234,000,000 of securities falling due in 1932.

Special interest has been engendered in the railroad situation because hundreds of banks have tied up money in rail bonds under provisions of state laws which require, as for example in New York, that the carrier must earn two and one-half times its interest charges, to make its paper eligible for the purpose. With recent hard times the return of some of the biggest carriers has sunk to a point where their bonds will no longer be accepted as collateral unless state requirements are relaxed. This has complicated an already difficult banking situation in certain parts of the country.

One of the plans considered by the Administration is the formation of a special fund to make advances on rail bonds. This institution would lend a certain percentage of the market value on bonds subject to the discretion of a representative committee. No such plan as this, however, it was made plain today, is imminent, and it would require congressional approval in any event if it secured administration support.

The new National Credit Corporation, it was explained, will accept railroad bonds in the process of aiding harassed banks. Many banks facing difficulties now have rail bonds in their portfolios and to a degree the operations of the corporation will assist the carriers.

One of the most debated questions has been whether the Treasury should liberalize the credit provisions of the Federal Reserve System so far as to enable it to discount railroad bonds. It is supposed that any such proposal would receive the hostility of Senator Carter Glass (D.) of Virginia, former Secretary of State. It was learned authoritatively here that no immediate Administration program of this type is in prospect.

However, a plan for bringing in direct assistance from reserve credit to the carriers has been considered. This presumably is designed to meet the objection of those who do not want the Reserve Board's bars let down to all sorts of investment securities, as opposed to commercial paper arising out of actual conduct of trade.

Under the plan, when a local bank wanted to borrow on rail securities, a committee of the neighboring clearing house would estimate the value of the bonds and give a certificate for them, thereby in effect underwriting the proposed loan, and the Reserve Bank would rediscount this certificate as collateral. Such a collective risk, it is considered, might meet the objections of those who have hitherto disapproved of utilizing the Reserve System in this field.

It was learned that a number of the states already are preparing to take action to assist savings banks and other institutions which hold rail securities by making legislative changes, or otherwise relaxing the state minimum requirements temporarily on bank investments in this sort of paper.

MEMORIAL COLUMNS PLAN RECONSIDERED

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (AP)—At the instance of President Hoover a study has been resumed of plans to build two tall columns on an island in the Potomac River. Some of those interested in the capital's busiest airport near by objected strenuously to the erection of the columns as menaces to airplanes almost constantly flying over this spot.

After conferring with aviation authorities, however, the President wrote to members of the Arlington Memorial Bridge Commission asking that the plans be reopened. One of the tall columns would be symbolic of the South, and another of the North. They were designed originally to provide a frame for the Lincoln Memorial as seen from the Arlington Cemetery in the Virginia hills on the opposite side of the Potomac.

MARSHAL PETAIN LEADS FRENCH YORKTOWN GROUP

(Continued from Page 1)

was not due to any lack of merit has been abundantly proved. Many of his admirers consider it a recommendation, for it is characteristic of the man that he never was willing to play the courtier to influential personages or pull political strings. On the contrary, the frankness with which he often expressed himself served to retard his advancement on more that one occasion. But when the time came to take the field, his sterling qualities had to be recognized, and this man who began the war as commander of 6000 men finished it at the head of 3,000,000.

The Marshal is now Inspector-General of Aerial Defense, a post for which he is admirably qualified because of the keen interest he has taken in the development of aviation. In his book about Verdun he speaks of the battles in that area as "the crucible in which French aviation was fired," and pays tribute to Guynemer, Nungesser, Navarre, de Rose, and other great French aces.

It is especially fitting that Pétain, who helped to lay the foundation upon which some of the American successes in the World War were built, should be delegated to visit the United States as official representative of the French Government and participate in celebrating the events of 150 years ago, when French aid played no small part in winning independence for the American colonies.

Delegation of Distinction

The other members of the official delegation to Yorktown form, with Marshal Pétain, a distinguished company. General de Chambrun is actually an American citizen. He has two claims to citizenship in the United States. First he was born in Washington, D. C., and second, he is a descendant of Lafayette. The State of Maryland has bestowed American citizenship on all male descendants of the great Marquis.

General de Chambrun is at present Commander in Chief of the French forces in Tunisia, and has received a temporary leave from his high post to accompany Marshal Pétain to America. Shortly after the war, at the request of the American Government, he collaborated in the establishment of the center for Advanced Military Studies at Washington. His book on the American Army in the European conflict is authoritative on the subject. His wife, the former Clara Longworth, is of a family hardly less distinguished in America than is the ancient House of Chambrun in France.

Another member of the delegation is the Duc de Noailles. He is descended from the Vicomte de Noailles who as a young officer fought in the American revolutionary war under the command of Rochambeau, and who helped to draw up the capitulation signed by Lord Cornwallis in 1781. During the World War, the Duc de Noailles served as lieutenant and later as captain, and from August to November, 1918, was a member of the French mission attached to the First American Army.

Descendants of Rochambeau

The historic name of Rochambeau is represented in the French mission to Yorktown by the Marquis de Rochambeau and his son Comte Xavier de Rochambeau, and by Commandant de Rochambeau of the French Army. The Marquis de Grasse, also a member of the mission, perpetuates the name of the famous admiral who played so large a part in helping the American colonies to win their independence.

General d'Ollone is vice-president of the French branch of the Order of the Cincinnati of America. In this society he represents, with his brother, Max d'Ollone, several illustrious French heroes of the American Revolution, namely, Lieut.-Gen. de Viomenil, second in command of the French army in America until 1782 and commander-in-chief after the departure of Rochambeau; Marshal the Marquis de Viomenil, his younger brother; Comte François d'Ollone and Lieut.-Gen. Alexandre d'Ollone, both aides-de-camp during the War of Independence to their uncles, the de Viomenils.

General d'Ollone has had a long and adventurous career as soldier and explorer in Madagascar, Abyssinia, Indo-China, Morocco, the French Sudan, China, Tibet and Mongolia. He has written numerous books on his travels and, along with his brother Max, former director of the American Conservatory at Fontainebleau, has made a name for himself in the musical world. He has composed several orchestral and choral works.

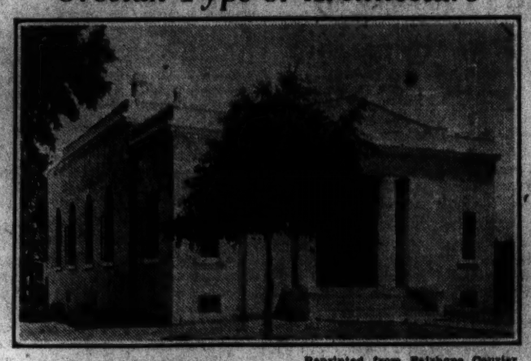
De Grasse Family Represented

Captain de Beauville is descended from Admiral de Grasse, and his wife is the daughter of the Marquis de Grasse, the present head of that family.

Commandant de Lacoste de Laval, representing the eighteenth regiment of infantry, formerly the Royal Auvergne Regiment, comes of a family which has had intimate relations with important events in American history. Two of his great-uncles, a naval officer and an army captain, took part in the American Revolutionary War on the side of the Colonials.

Other eminent members of the Yorktown mission are Rear-Admiral Descottes-Genon, commander of the naval division consisting of the three cruisers, Duquesne, Suffern and Tourville; Captain Brohan, commanding the cruiser Duquesne, Captain Lacroix, Captain Marzin, ordnance officer to Admiral Descottes-Genon, and Capt. Buot de Petain.

Grecian Type of Architecture



Reprinted from Fairhope Courier

EDIFICE OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SOCIETY, FAIRHOPE, ALA.

Christian Science Church Dedicated

FAIRHOPE, Ala.—The Fairhope Courier, upon the dedication of the edifice of Christian Science Society, at Fels Avenue and Church Street, this city, briefly described the building and quoted passages from the First Reader's address on the history of the local movement.

The following is the newspaper's description of the church:

"The new building is of Grecian design. It is of hollow tile construction, exterior finished in stone gray stucco, trimmed with white.

"The auditorium, with a seating capacity of about 120, is so designed that it may be enlarged, without destroying the symmetry of the building. Interior walls are of white sand finish. The ceiling is beamed, with walnut timbers, harmonizing with the walnut seats. Indirect lights furnish illumination. The aisles are carpeted with mauve carpet set off with a soft blue stripe. The reading room is at the left of the entrance.

"The constructing contractors were O. Forster & Sons. The cost of land and edifice was approximately $6300."

Dr. Cannon Faces Another Inquiry

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13—Bishop James Cannon Jr., who has so far undergone three investigations into his activities in support of Mr. Hoover in the 1928 elections, is to be subjected to a fourth. The Department of Justice has announced it will investigate the alleged connection between the senior bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the parole of Harry L. Goldhurst of New York, bucket shop operator, from the federal penitentiary.

Senator Carter Glass (D.), of Virginia, charged that Goldhurst's original plea of not guilty was changed to guilty in order to protect Bishop Cannon, whose account he had handled in stock market speculations.

The alleged agreement is that in return for pleading guilty in order to free Bishop Cannon from testifying to his market operations, Goldhurst was promised a light sentence and early parole.

EUROPE WAITS FOR AMERICA TO TAKE LEAD

(Continued from Page 1)

dependence. The last two years have, however, done much to destroy the mistaken view that America is self-contained, is independent, and can afford to stand aloof. Its politicians, as well as its economists, its bankers, as well as its philosophers, are well aware that if the rest of the world depends on America, America depends on the rest of the world.

The time for timidity, for partial and constrained action, for procrastination and unenlightened selfishness, has passed. America is now designed to be the veritable leader, and Europe expects it to respond without hesitation or reserve to the call.

Thirty-two States Share Forest Fees

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (AP)—Thirty-two states and territories will share in $1,240,808 collected by the Federal Government for lumber and grazing fees in the national forests in the last fiscal year.

The states will turn the funds over to counties containing national forest lands to be used for roads and schools. The federal payment is made in lieu of taxes on forest lands. It represents 25 per cent of the entire collections which fell from $6,751,500 in 1930 to nearly $5,000,000 in the fiscal year 1931.

In addition, 10 per cent of the collections, amounting to $496,243, will go to the states for roads and trails in national forests. This is added to the regular congressional appropriation of more than $16,000,000 last year.

Distribution among states of the funds includes:

State	25% Fund	10% Fund
Maine	$23.59	$21.44
New Hampshire	11,578.46	4,631.38
Pennsylvania	3,334.38	3,333.75

DRY VIOLATION PROSECUTIONS UP BY A THIRD

Monthly Increase Follows Addition of 500 Agents, According to Record

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13—Approximately one-third more prohibition cases are being brought to court each month now than before the enforcement staff was enlarged one-third in July by the addition of 500 agents, prohibition officials pointed out today.

Monthly statistics, made public today, indicated that efforts of the increased staff are continuing to bear fruit. It was pointed out that there apparently is work for additional agents and that the cases are there to be made if Congress would furnish the agents to bring them to prosecution.

There were 2850 more prohibition cases on the dockets of federal courts at the end of September than in August, the figures showed. This fact was attributed at headquarters to seasonal inactivity in the courts. The same decline in cases brought to conclusion was noted at this time last year, it was pointed out.

The summary of prohibition enforcement activities for September showed 22,326 unfinished cases on the docket at the end of September, compared with 19,476 at the end of August. New cases placed on the docket during September numbered 6924. Those terminated during the month totaled 4074. Since June 30, 1931, there have been 11,219 cases placed on the docket and 7830 cases have been terminated.

A total of 2678 fines, totaling $432,756 were imposed during September. Arrests numbered 6678. The average jail sentence was 225 days and the average fine $161.39. A total of 1841 stills and 1671 beer fermenters were seized in addition to 262,162 gallons of beer, 124,731 gallons of spirits and 13,268 gallons of wines.

Carolina Judge Criticizes System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANDERSON, S. C.—In making his charge to the grand jury, Judge Mendel L. Smith, in General Sessions Court here expressed strong disapproval of the so-called "hand-picked" system of drawing juries, which is in practice by some South Carolina jury commissions, declaring that if the system referred to has ever been employed in Anderson County, that it be discontinued at once.

He condemned the practice as not only violating the statute in respect to the selection of venires, but the assumption on the part of jury commissioners of a duty which is vested by law with the presiding judge.

Judge Smith explained the theory of the law in this connection, declaring, "it is the element of chance which enters into jury selection by means of which the defendant at the bar is to be given a fair and impartial trial." He condemned the practice of some jury commissions in taking out a handful of slips from the jury box at one time, instead, as the law provides, of drawing one name at a time.

Bill to Protect Dogs in Chicago Pound Is Filed

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 13—To protect dogs taken into Chicago's elaborate new dog pound, the Illinois Anti-Vivisection Society filed a bill Oct. 13 to restrain officers of the pound from turning over unclaimed dogs to medical schools and research laboratories. The ordinance which established the new animal shelter makes such disposition illegal, the society contends in its plea to the Superior Court of Cook County. The bill asks also for the dismissal of the police captain temporarily in charge of the pound and the appointment in his place of a licensed veterinary surgeon as provided for in the ordinance.

"The law is being flagrantly violated," Mr. George D. Patterson, president of the society, charges. "We have had investigators on the job for some time and they have obtained admissions from officers of the pound that dogs are being supplied in large numbers to laboratories in Chicago and elsewhere. They report that a minimum of 500 dogs a week is being shipped to hospitals, medical schools and laboratories.

"In addition, we have obtained photographs of trucks leaving the pound loaded with live dogs and of the arrival of those same trucks at various medical research laboratories. For the good name of Chicago we demand an early hearing on this petition that the country may know whether or not any law can be enforced in this city. The ordinance clearly provides that all animals not redeemed or sold shall be humanely destroyed on the premises of the shelter by the poundmaster."

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Before you buy... Look into the Back!

Look for these 10 *Points*

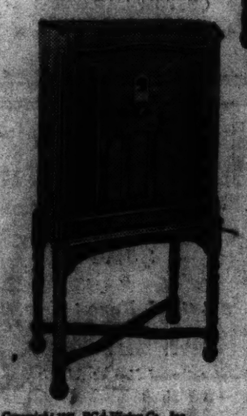
of the RCA Victor Synchronized Tone System

without which no radio can be called up-to-the-minute!

1. Super-efficient RCA Victor Super-Heterodyne circuit.
2. Continuous band-pass variable tone control.
3. Shock-proof, rubber mounted chassis.
4. Scientifically impregnated condensers.
5. Noise eliminating power transformer.
6. New RCA Victor automatic volume leveler that corrects fading.
7. Three-point shielding (tubes, chassis, cable).
8. Perfect acoustic Synchronization of chassis and cabinet.
9. Over-size electro-dynamic speaker.
10. New RCA Pentode tube with push-pull amplification.

RCA Victor Radio Model R-50. Ten-tube De Luxe Super-Heterodyne with Pentode and Super-Control tubes and complete 10-Point Synchronized Tone System. Walnut cabinet, hand-rubbed, with wax lacquer finish. Complete with Radiotrons $157

(Below) RCA Victor Radio Model R-11. Nine-tube Super-Heterodyne, with Pentode and Super-Control tubes. Complete 10-Point Synchronized Tone System. Wax-lacquer hand-rubbed finish, walnut veneer cabinet. Complete with Radiotrons $119



(Above) RCA Victor Radio Model R-55. Ten-tube De Luxe Super-Heterodyne with Pentode and Super-Control tubes and complete 10-Point Synchronized Tone System. Walnut cabinet with doors. Hand-rubbed wax-lacquer finish. Complete with Radiotrons $178

See the VISIBLE PROOF of finer tone, truer performance, longer life that the exclusive 10-point Synchronized Tone System provides in RCA Victor radio

This year—*see what you buy in radio!* Take no chances on mere surface appearance! Get visible assurance that the tone you hear in the dealer's store is the tone you will continue to get in your own home!

You will find this assurance in RCA Victor's exclusive 10-point Synchonized Tone System. You will find it in RCA Victor workmanship that is a living guarantee of longer life with greater satisfaction. You will find it in obvious proof of finer engineering—proof evident to anyone after the most casual study of the back of any RCA Victor Radio!

Having seen RCA Victor engineering, RCA Victor workmanship, RCA Victor Synchronized Tone System—you will understand *why* RCA Victor tone is truer, finer. *Why* RCA Victor tuning is needle sharp. *Why* you get *all* of the $70,000,000 worth of radio entertainment broadcast yearly—unspoiled by distortion, "mechanical" tone or the usual set disturbances!

There are RCA Victor models to suit every taste, fit every budget. Radios from $37.50 to $179. Radio-phonographs from $129.50 to $995. The lowest prices in RCA Victor history—and the finest instruments ever to carry the two great trade-marks—RCA and Victor. See them all today!

RCA Victor Co., Inc. . . . . Camden, N. J.

"RADIO HEADQUARTERS"

A Radio Corporation of America subsidiary

RCA Victor

RADIOS . . . PHONOGRAPH COMBINATIONS

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DISARMAMENT HELD AS WORLD'S CHIEF PROBLEM

Marquis Misciatelli Says Mussolini Is Sincere Advocate of Peace

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 13—Disarmament is the most important problem before the world today, in the opinion of Marquis Piero Misciattelli, a professor in the University of Siena, in an interview upon his arrival here yesterday on board the steamship Conte Grande of the Lloyd Sabaudo Line. Describing Premier Mussolini of Italy as "a sincere advocate of international peace," he declared that the proposed visit of Dino Grandi, Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the United States in November should have important results in the disarmament conference. Mr. Grandi is "the real and most authoritative interpreter of Mussolini's ideas," he asserted.

"The first requirement for the gradual economic recovery of the world in the near future is political and social peace," Marquis Misciattelli said. "But we cannot have peace without disarmament. This is the most important problem before the world today. I entirely agree with Mussolini's point of view that disarmament must include security. Disarmament is the first condition of peace, wealth and real progress for the whole world. Of course, no country can have social peace without order and discipline and all of the other old Roman virtues. Mussolini believes, as does bold young Italy, that the spirit of Roman laws, of Roman civilization, is immortal.

"It was also the belief of one of America's greatest men, President Lincoln, who wrote the Magna Charta of friendship between Italy and the United States when he sent his beautiful, but not well-chosen, message from Springfield in 1853 to Macedonio Melloni, a distinguished and learned Italian patriot. In this message Lincoln strenuously defended Italian aspirations toward national independence and openly declared his love and admiration of that glorious Rome which gave to the world its civilization and its indestructible laws.

"The generally diffused prosperity which seemed to have a permanent character in America only four years ago, was in reality a mere illusion—a strange phenomenon which may be compared to the well-known Biblical phenomenon of the mirage of the desert. Our world was a real desert, created by the tremendous destruction of goods caused by the most terrible war that people have ever seen. If the present crisis may be considered as a direct result of the great war we can easily understand that disarmament is the only solution to the problem."

Marquis Misciattelli, who is known as a Dante scholar and an authority on Italian art and literature, has come to New York to give a series of lectures at Columbia University. He is a member of the European Committee of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. He will return to Europe in December.

CURTIS PRAISES PAN-AMERICAN TRADE PARLEY

(Continued from Page 1)

mercial aviation and tourist travel to trade-marks and currency stabilization. One resolution recommended the reduction as far as possible of the burden of armaments and the public debts, expressing further the desirability of aid and coöperation among the American nations.

Both the United States and Brazil refrained from voting on the resolution recommending that the American Government "consider the desirability of submitting to a world conference the possibility of rehabilitating silver and the best means to carry this into effect." The resolution further recommended that "the American countries adopt a monetary standard which will assure to the circulating medium the stability necessary to guarantee the normalcy of commercial operations, in harmony with their metallic deposits, the necessary flexibility in the circulating medium and the index of the cost of living."

One of the principal causes of the economic crisis through which the American republics are passing is excessive customs tariffs and discriminatory internal taxes on certain natural products, according to another resolution approved by the conference. It expressed the hope "that the American republics should grant, as far as the conditions of their internal economy may permit, the greatest tariff privileges and the reduction of internal taxes to the natural products, manufactured or not produced by the soil or the industry of the national territory of the other countries, through agreements which are in conformity with the Pan-American spirit."

Other resolutions recommended the establishment of an official Pan-American tourist bureau in New York City to coöperate with the national tourist commissions in other countries; further assistance to commercial aviation by the governments of the Americas; formation of a private organization representing the economic interest of all the American countries; coöperation by the Latin-American coffee producing countries "to establish a more practical and permanent cooperation with the coffee trade of the United States"; and the calling of a conference of the principal producing countries of raw materials or manufactured products, to study the causes which have brought about a lack of equilibrium between production and consumption, and to seek solutions "not only to promote profitable production but also sound development for the future."

Other resolutions recommended minimum consular fees on shipping documents; that the American countries adjust their budgets to the real and effective estimates of their incomes, and for a system of arbitration in trade disputes between all countries. A vote of thanks was adopted by the congress to Dr. William Manger, secretary-general, and to Señor Jose Tercero, translator.

Sixteen cities in eight states will be visited by the representatives of the Latin-American countries on a tour beginning tomorrow.

From Washington the party will go to Baltimore, Md.; Wilmington, Del.; Philadelphia, Penna.; Pittsburgh, Penna.; Akron, Ohio; Detroit; Niagara Falls, Canada; Buffalo, N. Y.; Utica, N. Y.; Schenectady, N. Y.; Hartford, Conn., and New York City.

Board Postpones Sale of U. S Lines

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (AP)—The Shipping Board at an extra session today extended until midnight Oct. 25 the time within which its offer for disposal of the United States Lines could be accepted.

The board's limit for the disposal of the lines would have expired Thursday. The extension was requested by the Dollar-Dawson-Chapman interests after conferences in San Francisco with the International Mercantile Marine and Roosevelt Line interests.

The board's plan for disposal of the lines contemplates continuance of the north Atlantic service, a bond to guarantee continued operation and a reserve fund by the acquiring company sufficient to carry along operations until normal service is possible.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS HOLDS OLD-TIME FETE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13—Bonnets, beaver hats, knee breeches and shawls of styles in vogue more than two centuries ago, once again graced the benches of the old Providence Meeting House in Media last Saturday afternoon. Celebrating the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the first meeting of the kind held on the western shore of the Delaware River, 200 members of the Society of Friends gathered to hold a monthly meeting typical of that early period in Pennsylvania history.

Following an historical sketch by Mrs. Anne Walton Pennell of Moylan, the meeting was conducted according to the custom of the early settlers. As in former years, the women were seated on one side of the room and the men upon the other. At the conclusion of this contact with the past, Dr. Henry T. Hodgkins, director of the Pendle Hill School, spoke on "The Challenge of the Future."

NEWSPAPER TARIFF PROPOSED

TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 13 (AP)—Immediate imposition of a tariff on Sunday newspapers entering Canada is asked in a resolution forwarded to Premier Bennett by Toronto Mailers' Union. The resolution contends this would produce more work in Canada for workmen engaged in production of Canadian weekly newspapers.

Seeds of Communism Fall On Rocky Soil Throughout South American Republics

Party Has Some Official Recognition, but Nowhere Does It Carry Power It Does in Some Quarters in Europe—In Most Places, Only a Threat

WHAT COMMUNISM IS DOING TO THE WORLD
Twelfth of fifteen articles

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICAS

The Communist seeds that found rocky ground in Mexico and the islands of the Caribbean are apparently finding even rockier soil in Central and South Americas.

In Guatemala, Honduras, Salvador, Costa Rica, Nicaragua and Panama, the republics of Central America, Communism has made little inroad. Wages are high along the coasts where American interests hold large tracts of land.

Although pay is small among the Indians of the highlands, these Indians, similar to those of Mexico, have little use for doctrines that promise additional wages to be divided equally among all. South America is not much different.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—There is no official Communist Party in Chile. Therein, Chile differs from Mexico. That Communism exists in Chile is admitted, but it is not considered as a "real and serious menace."

If the Five-Year Plan in Russia succeeds, and the standards of living improve in that country, there is a possibility that Communism will increase in Chile. There are persons who might already be figured as Communists if such a political faith were compatible with personal freedom. The Russian problem is freely discussed.

The press, as a whole, is consistently anti-Communist and frequently publishes original articles or translations from foreign papers. The Roman Catholic newspapers, for the most part voicing the conservative element in politics, are hostile to Russia. At the same time the stores and bookshops frequently display Spanish translations of the works of Trotzky and other Communist writers.

Economic unrest has not intensified communistic feelings among the masses, according to persons familiar with the Chilean situation. For one thing, it is asserted that the workers as a whole are too ignorant to take an intelligent interest in politics. Like their fellow men in the other Latin-American republics they are too distrusting to be lead astray by extreme leaders. Some time ago there was a strike in one of the nitrate camps. The strikers refused to listen to the pleas of the Soviet agents and remained beyond their "call." Communism was feared because of the violence it preached to obstructionists of its doctrines.

Communism in Brazil Weak and Is Regarded Merely as a Threat

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIO DE JANEIRO—Communism in Brazil is declared to be "only a threat." The movement has no popular backing. Even after the overthrow of the Washington Luis Government in 1930, when the economic situation was severe and there was considerable unemployment, there was no marked turning to Sovietism.

True, there were certain public manifestations of a communistic nature, especially in São Paulo, the chief industrial and manufacturing center of the nation. But as conditions gradually improved these manifestations disappeared.

The present provisional Government, while professing liberal ideas, has openly opposed anything in the nature of "Red" propaganda. The police have a special department to combat such movements. Persons accused of spreading Communist doctrines, either verbally or through the distribution of literature, can be, and are, arrested as "dangerous to public peace."

Communism in Brazil is perhaps more discussed than it was 12 months ago. But it does not appear to have gained any noticeable ground. Conditions adverse to its growth are: The illiteracy of the masses, lack of wire, rail and other communications because of the country's area, the lack of homogeneity among the working classes among whom there has been a considerable influx of foreigners, the lack of an unemployment problem, nothing to be gained from the "Red" doctrines, and the strong hold that the Roman Catholic Church has over the people.

The only factor favorable to Communism in Brazil is the legalizing of various labor unions by the new Minister of Labor, who encourages their formation. Observers are watching for development of the proposals for compulsory yearly holidays, old-age pensions, group labor contracts, etc. While such legislation is designed to better the conditions of the working class and prevent recourse to Communism, if such legislation is rashly pursued or unwisely controlled, it may furnish communistic agitators with better facilities and have an effect quite the opposite to what it intended.

Argentina Recognizes Communist Party But It Is Not Represented

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES—In Argentina the Communist Party has official recognition from the Government, but its activities have not been expressed constitutionally since the party has never had a representative in Congress. For the present the movement openly appears at a standstill, but is nevertheless a serious problem, and can be kept under subjection only if necessary measures are taken by the new Government to be elected in November of this year.

Communism appeared in Argentina during 1918, when the first public meetings occurred in the streets of Buenos Aires. Shortly after, an organization named Association Maximalista Rusa-Argentina was organized. Since that date the movement has grown steadily, for no particular effort was made to stop it in the administrations of Presidents Alvear and Irogoyen.

Events preceding the revolution of 1930, when President Irogoyen was overthrown, brought to light the active propaganda carried on by the "Red," and on Sept. 17, 1930, the Government caused the Communist quarters to be raided and closed. Since that date some 26 Comités have been closed and many arrests and deportations have followed.

The Soviet Government has no diplomatic or consular representative in the Argentine, and having failed to form such contacts an attempt was made to establish communications through the Iuyamtorg Trading Corporation, a branch of the Amtorg Trading Corporation working in the United States. The raiding of Iuyamtorg's premises in Buenos Aires on Aug. 12 last, revealed Communist propaganda, posters and literature, but produced no concrete evidence that the corporation disseminated the literature in Argentina.

As to what extent the "Red" movement will spread is not known, according to the police. Sympathy for the cause is said to be growing, and extreme care is taken "to keep thoughts and actions a secret." In general the opinion is that if the police continue to receive the support they have had for the last year there should be no fear of disturbances.

Economic conditions are believed to have furthered the cause of the Soviets, although the "Red" movement is not a native product. Most of the leaders are Russians, Poles, Lithuanians, Hungarians and Slavs. The cause never could have taken root without the efficient propaganda carried on by the foreign agents acting directly in communication with Moscow, police investigations have disclosed.

Communism in Paraguay Is Confined to a Single Group in the Capital

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ASUNCION — Paraguay trails along with the other South American countries. Communism, it declares, is confined to a small group of workers in Asuncion, the capital of the nation. The best organized labor unions are said to be holding aloof from the "Red" ideology.

As the republic is chiefly agricultural, where the farmers own most of the lands, Communist ideals do not appeal. Sovietism is foreign to the mentality of the people. The scarcity of large private fortunes is perhaps the best explanation. There is no outstanding contrast between wealth and poverty. Distribution of wealth is not even considered.

Serious efforts to foster Sovietism upon the nation have been attempted. Early in 1931, Dr. Oscar Kreidt and a handful of followers seized the city of Encarnación, near Argentina. The victory was of short duration for the population drove them out, forcing them to flee across the border.

Communism thus far is not a real and serious threat. The fact that many young and intelligent persons are interested in the movement is not to be disregarded, however.

Outside of Restricted Sphere, 'Red' Activity In Bolivia Is Lacking

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LA PAZ, Bolivia—In Bolivia Communist influence is almost nil. Outside of a few writers, scholars and students, who have been won over to the Soviet cause, it is said that Communist influence does not exist.

Some years ago it was thought that certain Indian insurrections in the interior of the country had been instigated by the "Red" elements. Señor Tristan Marof and Señor Roberto Hinojosa, and "Red" leaders, were in the country. Today, however, the two agitators are residing abroad and no Communist organization functions openly.

There is no Communist Party in Bolivia, either. The only influence of Communism—the influence is an indirect one—is a series of social laws and decrees favoring the working classes, and distinctly patterned after Socialist ideas. During the last two or three years Bolivia has passed laws keeping pace with the world-wide tendency toward a modern and more humanitarian social legislation. From all indications the Soviet movement has made little headway.

'Red' Power Is Thought Dwindling in Uruguay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEVIDEO, Uru.—Uruguay is emphatic as to its opinion of the Soviet movement. The "cause" is said to be "standing still, and even declining." The Communist Party claimed. Peru is not an industrial has only one representative in the House and none in the Senate. Montevideo, the capital, claims only 3000 Soviets. Activity is mostly expressed through constitutional channels. The movement is not considered important.

Peru Offers No Field For 'Red' Advancement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIMA, Peru—Like Brazil, Peru admits the existence of Communist propaganda. But no organized plan to further such teachings has been observed among the masses, it is nation and is not, therefore, confronted with the grave labor problems between Labor and Capital. The nation being essentially an agricultural land, with certain mining districts, claims little desire for the theories of Sovietism.

The claim is made that measures have been taken to protect labor, granting it a fairer share of the wealth it produces, and curbing the unlimited power of employers. But what is really needed, it would seem, is the return of prosperity to quiet the turbulent malcontents always seeking reform. Again, as in the other Latin-American republics, peon ignorance works against the Soviet Government.

New Electric Ship Ready for Service

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 13—Resplendent in fresh paint, her black hull and white superstructure gleaming in the morning sun of a crisp autumn day, the new electric ship President Coolidge, of the Dollar Steamship Line, arrived here yesterday preparatory to entering the New York-California-Orient service. She followed by two months her sister ship, the President Hoover, the two vessels being the most modern and largest vessels of their kind ever built in the United States for the American merchant marine.

The new vessel, sponsored by Mrs. Calvin Coolidge, was launched at the Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Company and named with water from the "old swimming hole" on the Coolidge farm in Vermont.

Electrically equipped throughout with Westinghouse motors, the President Coolidge marks the latest step in the development of the turbo-electric type of propulsion, which was originated on this side of the Atlantic and which has been successfully applied to several new vessels. The President Coolidge has a displacement of 33,800 tons, equivalent to 23,000 gross tons, a sea speed of 21 knots and accommodations for 1260 passengers in first and tourist classes, and is 653 feet long, and 81 feet wide.

After a brief stop in New York, the President Coolidge will commence her first voyage Thursday, going by way of the Panama Canal to California, thence across the Pacific. She is due back in New York Jan. 16.

NEW HAMPSHIRE SEEKS MARKETS AMONG VISITORS

(Continued from Page 1)

partment and specialty stores. Expert retail management thus has recognized the potentialities of the summer resort market.

Displayed in Shops

Similarly up through New Hampshire it seems possible for the manufacturers of goods designed to catch the fancy of the million or more who pour through the State during the short summer to place them on effectual display more often in the shops already there, the town and city emporiums, which serve the community all the year round.

Most of the "city fellers" really enjoy the change from the smartness of the city shops to the more or less general-store atmosphere; "it sort of goes with the summer holiday." Then there are the novelty displays in the hotels, so often made up of foreign imported goods.

This is not meant as a criticism either of the foreign goods or those dealing in them. I simply am raising the question of whether it is possible to include with them some more of New Hampshire's own feature goods.

Along the shore of Lake Winnepesaukee you can drop in on the display of oils of a well-known artist—and you will be charmed with his mountain and lake scenes. But all of his novelties exposed for sale in the same room or an adjoining one are Oriental or European—Mt. Chocorua competing with Fujiyama on a cloisonné background!

Then the visitor who wants something for a dime; he goes into a 5 and 10-cent store and picks up little wooden chairs three inches high cut from one piece of wood with the bark still on it in places and carrying the legend, "I'm taking it easy in New Hampshire." Buying it or any number of other wee wooden knickknacks from the same 10-cent tray, and knowing that wood is in abundance all over the State, anyone would assume that here at least was a number of native products. Not so; they are shipped in from the outside!

Ran Away From Market

What brought this important fact home—the big possibilities for the sale of New Hampshire specialties to the tourists—was the experience of a New Hampshire toy manufacturer. He had lately put a new wooden toy on the market. Taking samples of it with him on a trip through the middle West he was disappointed when buyer after buyer refused to take any interest in this new novelty. Finally he asked one of them where he thought there might be a market for that toy; the reply was, "Among the summer colonies of New England."

Promptly, the toy was pushed in New Hampshire and the other New England states, with success. This producer had been running away from his market when he left his own State.

The interesting question is: To what extent have other makers done the same thing? Here is a fascinating State with less than 500,000 people in it during the winter, spring and fall, but with 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 in the summer! These visitors must have money to spend or they simply could not come, so the summer-visitor market has a high potential buying power.

With one-half of 1 per cent of the population of the United States, New Hampshire also has one-half of 1 per cent of the retail sales of the country. The State's retail sales per head of population amount to $390, which is just a little under the average for the 48 states. But these retail sales figures include the whole year. It would be interesting to know how they divide up—July to September—against the other nine months, to see what is the importance of the summer market.

Iowa More Valuable

Take it from another angle. In the summer New Hampshire has a population perhaps equal to that of Iowa's all-year total, and at that time an equal potential buying power. Yet Iowa is considered by authorities to be a market several times as valuable as New Hampshire. At the same time it is known that Iowa's yearly purchases (retail) per capita just about equal those of New Hampshire.

The New Hampshire State Government has recently converted the Board of Publicity, which was principally concerned with the stimulation of interest in the recreational facilities the State had to offer, into the New Hampshire State Development Commission. Also not long ago a well-known economist and financial expert, Mr. John Pearson of Concord, was retained to make a study of the structure of the State's economy.

Then, too, the information has just become available for the first time, exactly what the retail purchases of each city and town amount to, and again the aggregate for the State as a whole.

This material comes to the hands of those interested in studying New Hampshire—or similarly any other state—at no cost, simply for the asking, from the census bureau of the United States Department of Commerce.

Before leaving the New Hampshire retail situation it is interesting to glance at comparable data for one or two other states. Arizona has .4 per cent of the nation's population—the same as New Hampshire—but with a per capita retail figure of $441.76—in contrast to New Hampshire's $390. Again, Utah's population and retail sales, oddly, about equal those of its very different sister state. Then there is Mississippi with four times the population of New Hampshire but with retail sales of only $206 per person.

No better buyers exist, I fancy, for New Hampshire goods than those who pass into the State, and out of it, from June to October. It is therefore an interesting speculation just what might be supplied to them in addition to their present purchases.

Right Shoes Needed

Which reminds me of an incident. I had just come down to the main road after a two-day climb to the top of Mt. Washington. My companion and I had been noting the extraordinary clothing which many of the pedestrians wore as they went up—obviously for the first time. The worst mistakes commonly made were in footwear. Women continue to attempt that long and rocky climb wearing high-heeled shoes! But what are good shoes for such a climb?

A German from Nuremberg with his wife were putting the finishing touches on their arrangements to make the climb, sitting on the running board of their car. I noticed their equipment, evidence in abundance of long experience in the scaling of peaks in the Old World, and probably the New. And their shoes! Here was the perfect combination for any foothold—a leather moccasin, solidly made, with studs around the welt. On the sole back of the welt, and inside of the studs, he had nailed a flat strip of rubber. Why shouldn't this be the perfect "all weather tread"?

I am not a shoe manufacturer, but this German gentleman said he had looked the world over for a manufactured shoe of this type. Perhaps it is to be had and he—and I—have missed it. Whether this be so or not a vision came to me of New Hampshire selling footwear of the right sort to shoe all those good folk who tramp the trail of the Presidential Range. And the lesson to New Hampshire might well be conned by other states.

What are some of the features of New Hampshire's own home market? is the question considered thus far. So that no one will be deceived as to the extent of the market for this State's varied output in the other 47 states and abroad one fact should be added. In a study of New Hampshire's foregn trade it was found that 65 manufacturers in 1928 sold goods abroad valued at $4,170,000. It is not claimed that these figures are all-inclusive, but they do suggest the merchantable qualities of New Hampshire's productions when they find their way all over the world.

ST. LAWRENCE RIVER SEAWAY DISCUSSED

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (AP)—Negotiations between the United States and Canada preliminary to drawing up a treaty for development of a great St. Lawrence River seaway were begun yesterday. Mr. W. D. Herridge, Canadian Minister, conferred at length with Undersecretary Castle at the State Department.

The discussion followed a decision announced by the two Governments last week to begin negotiations, dealing directly through their diplomatic representatives. The negotiations probably will take many weeks if not months as the project involves perplexing problems of disposal of power in addition to its navigation aspects.

Filene Urges Trade Reforms To Help World

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 (AP) — Mr. Edward A. Filene, Boston merchant and economist, returning on the S. S. Conte Grande yesterday after a three months' stay in Europe, urged that the United States "put her house in order," so that American prosperity may be reflected in the rest of the world.

He declared that bankers, industrialists and labor leaders "are attempting to apply worn-out traditional methods to a condition which calls for a new approach and a new treatment." Raising of tariff barriers he characterized as "inviting industrial suicide."

"Certainly," he said, "there will be no revolution this winter in England, France, Czechoslovakia, or Italy, but Germany, Austria, Hungary, and Roumania, which serve as the bumper between Soviet Russia and the rest of the world, are all in such a state that anything might happen.

"The only certain action I can see on the horizon is to bring the people of the world back to work. I do not see how high tariff will help production, and it is production alone that will put people to work."

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC TO ISSUE BONDS

SANTO DOMINGO, R. D., Oct. 13 (By U. P.)—President Rafael Trujillo signed a congressional measure yesterday authorizing the Government to issue bonds up to $25,000,000.

The bond issue, to pay 6 per cent interest annually, is to be used to retire and consolidate the country's present foreign obligations. The bill authorizes the President to suspend payments on foreign loans any time after Oct. 1 of this year.

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Kemere	6.6 x 5.2	$175	$85
Iran	4.7 x 6.11	175	85
Kurd Shiraz	5.0 x 7.0	95	79
Joshagan	5.4 x 6.7	175	95
Kurd	4.10x12.7	325	155
Afghan Bokhara	7.5 x12.4	325	155
Antique Muntaz	9.0 x12.0	625	350
Antique Kermanshah	6.8 x 9.8	375	185
Fine Tabriz	9.10x13.3	825	425
Fine Kashan	10.1 x13.6	950	650
Hamadan	12.0 x21.0	1100	670

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GOOD TEMPLARS IN REICH WORK FOR ABSTINENCE

Instruction in Schools Continues, Despite Financial Crisis

How the crusade against liquor is carried on in Europe and America by educational means is set forth by Mr. Lehmann W. S. Hisey, international field secretary of the Scientific Education Association of California, who has just returned to the United States from a tour of investigation of the leading countries of Europe. The following article is the third of a series of five which Mr. Hisey is contributing on this subject.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—Temperance instruction received its first impetus in Germany in 1910, when one lone teacher, Fraulein W. Lohmann, undertook the task of traveling from school to school in the Province of Hanover, giving illustrated talks on abstinence. This work became so far-reaching after a 10-year period that one by one other provinces appointed similar lecturers.

Now, as primarily, the work of the "reisender lehrer" or traveling teacher, is to give prepared lectures in as many schools of the province as it is possible to visit during the year.

Thirty such teachers in 1930 gave an average of three lectures per day, making a total of more than 21,000 temperance lectures given to 1,200,000 school children. This year but 10 teachers will be able to resume their duties because of immediate financial difficulties.

Whereas in 1927 the state subsidized temperance organizations to the amount of 600,000 reichsmarks, in 1931 that amount was reduced to 150,000 reichsmarks. In spite of this curtailment of budgets, however, much the same work will be continued as before in German schools, under the auspices of the International Order of Good Templars.

National Temperance Week

This order, perhaps the strongest temperance body in Europe today, is planning this year in conjunction with all provincial governments to celebrate the last week of October as National Temperance Week. Teachers throughout Germany have been asked to observe this period by giving special lessons pertaining to abstinence and distribute literature among the children.

In Germany, quite unlike Sweden, there is no national law making temperance teaching obligatory in the schools. This matter is controlled exclusively by the central board of education in each province, who, in the majority of cases, have passed laws requiring this teaching to be given to all children between the ages of 10 and 18. This may be accomplished in different ways, according to the enthusiasm and interest shown by the individual teacher.

Several useful books for school use have been compiled and published by the Order of Good Templars, in which are shown the multifarious ways that temperance teaching can be woven into the fabric of any school subject, including arithmetic.

Perhaps the outstanding work is the Teacher's Handbook, which gives simple lessons covering the subject of alcohol from the economic, physiological and moral viewpoint. This work contains the latest and most authentic information on the alcohol question and has a wide circulation among teachers throughout the country.

3000 Teacher-Members

Just prior to the World War few teachers manifested interest in giving temperance instruction in the schools. Approximately 300 teachers were at this time directly affiliated with the Good Templar Order and the question was one of greatest indifference. At the present time the roster shows more than 3000 teacher-members, many of whom are total abstainers. It is now felt that German teachers and schoolmasters as a whole heartily approve of giving this teaching to the children.

Careful inquiry would indicate that Germany's youth and sports movements have to a considerable extent been influenced by America's dry stand. The influence seems to be "if America succeeds so well in its sports, scholarship and industry as a result of prohibition, we will also abstain."

This is partially borne out by the signatures of some 2,000,000 German youth on the dry pledge and the increasing numbers of the German Total Abstinence Society. The latter society, at its twenty-fifth anniversary gathering, received a telegram from President von Hindenberg extending congratuations.

At the present time no alcoholic beverages may be purchased at sport stadiums, public tennis courts or gymnasiums. The new licensing law adopted by the German Parliament in 1930 is also a great boon to the movement and provides in part:

"1. The selling of spirits to persons under the age of 18 years, and other alcoholic liquors to those under 16 years of age is prohibited. 2. Advertising alcoholic liquors on trains, buses, street cars and in subway stations is hereby prohibited. 3. The sale of spirits is prohibited in waiting rooms and similar premises."

Nonalcoholic Restaurants

In the wake of this the number of nonalcoholic restaurants in Berlin as compared with pre-war days has increased 110 per cent, according to the Berlin Board of Statistics. According to the same report there has been a reduction of 37 per cent in the number of liquor establishments in the capital city.

The Federal Railway Administration in addition to urging personal abstinence has recently ordered milk to be provided at strategic points for the use of its employees. Neat-looking boys in uniform may now be seen in German trains offering passengers tempting bottles of milk with straws affixed.

Until quite recently much propaganda was spread throughout Germany by means of colorful posters advertising nonalcoholic fruit juices as the new national beverage. This has now been stopped due to lack of subsidies, but the posters of past months may still be seen in public places. Admittedly, liquor manufacturers have been obliged to bow to the occasion and provide palatable nonalcoholic drinks along with their other wares.

Indiana to Collect Tax on Chain Store

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 13—Ending of litigation over a statute calling for a tax on chain stores in Indiana, by refusal of the United States Supreme Court yesterday to review the five-to-four decision of last year, finds the state tax board with printed blanks and ready to begin immediate collection of the tax, it was stated here. One of the immediate effects of the new decision will be the adding of $1,300,000 to the State aid fund, which provides monetary assistance to schools in poorer townships.

National attention was attracted to the action of the 1929 State Legislature of Indiana in passing the law, effective July 1 of that year. Its legality was questioned in litigation initiated by Mr. A. Jackson of Indianapolis, a chain store operator. The statute was held up two and one-half years while being carried to the higher courts.

The law which has now become effective provides that each mercantile establishment in the State, of which it is estimated there are 50,000 coming under the provision, pay a license fee of $3 annually. The fee for organizations operating from two to five stores, is $10 a year for each additional store between five and 10, $15 annually; from 10 to 20 stores, $20 annually for each establishment, and $25 annually for each additional store in chains of more than 20 stores.

NO-WAGE-CUT PARADE IN LONDON PEACEFUL

LONDON, Oct. 12 (AP)—The peaceful demonstration of Great Britain's civil servants against reductions in salaries was described by police today as "the greatest within memory."

It was estimated that 100,000 persons, men, women and children, were in the orderly parade that moved along the banks of the Thames to Hyde Park yesterday to listen to a dozen addresses. It required an hour to pass a given point. Hundreds of mounted and foot police regulated traffic.

This Is What Helped to Wear Down Her Decks

THE ARETHUSA

Some of the Boys Do a Hornpipe (© Topical). Inset Shows the Old Vessel Lying Off Greenhithe (© The Times).

GERMANY SEEKS SOLUTION TO MONEY PROBLEM

Increased Circulation Is Sought Without Inflation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—Germany is in the midst of a searching discussion on how to provide money for its commerce and industry without inflating its currency. That something must be done in this direction and soon is a common conviction, for Germany lost 3,000,000,000 marks this year through the withdrawal of foreign credits, and no more foreign loans seem to be forthcoming.

Should Germany strive to become a "cheap country" by lowering the cost of production through further reduction of wages, or should it try to cut itself loose from the world depression, maintain its present wage level and increase the volume of its circulating money, it is asked.

The first way involves greater hardships and leads to greater political and economic independence, the second way seems pleasanter, but would soon push the country into isolation, Herr Georg Mueller, member of the board of directors of the Federal Association of German Industry, has declared in the Koelnische Zeitung.

Dr. Hans Luther, president of the Reichsbank, has now expressed his view on this subject in an article recently published. The circulation of money can be increased without the menace of an inflation, he writes, if this is done in proportion to the increase of the volume of commerce and trade at home. But the question which he does not answer is whether such improvement of business is possible without first providing the money.

The Government is now busily at work preparing an economic program to enable the country to continue to work and exist on its own meager financial resources. This program is expected to be issued soon in the form of an emergency decree.

Among the stipulations expected to be contained in the Government program is a change in the Reich budget year. The Ministry of Finances, it is stated, has realized the impossibility of drafting a budget which commences to run next April. Nobody, for instance, can foretell what turn the reparations question will take. According to the old system, moreover, the Reichsbank would have to convene for several weeks in January to discuss next year's budget. This the Government certainly wishes to avoid as it hopes to induce the House to adjourn after a session of a few days in October up to April. Thus the prolongation of the present budget by three months, until next July, is expected.

Another problem occupying the Government's attention is the prolongation of the rediscount credit, which was granted the Reichsbank in June, and which was prolonged until November. The Reichsbank is not in a position to repay this credit now.

INDIANS HOLD DRY MEETING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 12—The annual temperance meeting of the Iroquois Indian confederacy was held at Salamanca, on the Allegheny Reservation last week, when delegates from the Six Nations discussed means of furthering temperance among the Indians.

Worn-Out British Clipper Warship To Cease Housing Needy Landlubbers

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The merry patter of young hornpipe dancers' feet on the old warship Arethusa—the last ship to go into action entirely under her own sail—is to cease soon, for the deckboards have worn beyond repair after 57 years of service turning landlubbers into Jack Tars.

The British Admiralty also has decided that the Thames-side berth occupied by this stately relic of sailing days must be given up to make way for increased river shipping.

After playing a leading part in the bombardment of Odessa in 1854 the Arethusa retired from active service, but she was not to remain idle for long.

The Shaftesbury Homes movement for caring for homeless and destitute children from the slums, of which the Arethusa training ship is a branch, owed its beginning to the love of a solicitor's clerk, Mr. William Williams, for children. In 1843 he saw the tragedy of a number of boys being taken to a seaport to be transported to a convict settlement.

The seventh Earl of Shaftesbury became an ardent supporter of the movement and gave a banquet to 300 youngsters. When they had been filled with roast beef and plum pudding, their host asked them: "Suppose we secure a ship and transform her into a home for you . . . and train you for a seafaring life, how many of you would like to come and live on that ship?"

Six hundred hands immediately shot up.

Since then more than 29,000 children have been helped by the movement. More than 3000 Arethusa boys have joined the royal navy, nearly 7000 have entered the Mercantile Marine, and thousands more have found civil employment.

But although the old wooden Arethusa may vanish into the limbo of the shipbreakers' yard, the Shaftesbury Homes hope that another ship may be acquired and a new berth found on the Thames.

"No, not a modern ship," the secretary told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "They cost too much to keep painted and cleaned. We like the good old timbered clippers best."

City Bans Circulars Thrown on Doorsteps

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA MONICA, Calif.—No more front yards and porches in this city will be cluttered with handbills and circulars. That is what the City Council decided recently when it passed an ordinance forbidding the distribution of advertising matter unless the householder's consent had previously been obtained.

Newspapers with both free and paid circulations are exempted from the ordinance, provided they contain at least 25 per cent reading matter with their advertising.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Edward M. Buehl, Buffalo, N. Y.
Clara R. Buehl, Buffalo, N. Y.
Grace P. Albert, Buffalo, N. Y.
Adolph J. Albert, Buffalo, N. Y.
Ida E. Voelker, Cleveland, Ohio.
Vera V. Jones, Silver Lake, Ohio.
Josephine M. Weaver, Brooklyn, N. Y.
George M. Frazier, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. C. H. Murch, Swarthmore, Penna.
Mrs. J. A. E. Murch, Boston, Mass.

BOARD NAMED TO ADMINISTER NATIONAL FUND

One Man in Each 12 Federal Reserve Districts to Run 'Prosperity Pool'

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 — Twelve men, each representing one of the Federal Reserve districts, were named last night by the organizing committee of the National Credit Corporation to administer a fund that may reach $1,000,000,000 to support bank credits throughout the country which have become frozen.

With the naming of these men a call was sent to them to meet in New York next Saturday to take over control of the new credit institution, incorporation papers for which are to be filed in Delaware today.

Mr. Mortimer H. Buckner, chairman of the Organization Committee and himself one of the directors, in issuing the call for the meeting requested the directors to consider men to serve on the loan committees of the local associations which are to be formed in each district under the plan.

In addition, they were requested to canvass the banks in their districts in order to obtain an estimate of the amount each expects to subscribe to the gold notes of the National Credit Corporation on the basis of 2 per cent of their net time and demand deposits.

Those named to control the new corporation are:

District No. 1—Mr. Daniel W. Wing, chairman, First National Bank, Boston.

District No. 2—Mr. Mortimer M. Buckner, chairman, New York Trust Company, New York.

District No. 3—Mr. Livingston E. Jones, president, First National Bank, Philadelphia.

District No. 4—Mr. Arthur E. Braun, president, Farmers Deposit National Bank, Pittsburgh.

District No. 5—Mr. John M. Miller Jr., president, First and Merchants' National Bank, Richmond.

District No. 6—Mr. John K. Ottley, president, First National Bank, Atlanta.

District No. 7—Mr. George M. Reynolds, chairman executive committee, Continental Illinois Bank and Trust Company, Chicago.

District No. 8—Mr. Walter W. Smith, president First National Bank, St. Louis.

District No. 9—Mr. Edward W. Decker, president Northwestern National Bank, Minneapolis.

District No. 10—Mr. W. H. McClucas, chairman Commerce Trust Company, Kansas City.

District No. 11 — Mr. Nathan Adams, president First National Bank, Dallas.

District No. 12—Mr. Frank B. Anderson, chairman the Bank of California National Association, San Francisco.

Although funds must be subscribed by banks throughout the country before the new institution can function, it is thought likely that the board of directors will begin next week to consider requests for loans. The rapidity with which the new organization has been formed suggests that action in putting the machinery of the corporation to work will not be long delayed.

It is just a week ago that President Hoover outlined the general plan which has been followed to a group of bankers called to Washington to consider the emergency.

ODD-LOT BUYING GAINS

Many Wall Street brokerage firms report a rather considerable increase in odd-lot buying of investment stocks.

CHILE CUTS NAVY TO TWO-THIRDS OF FORMER SIZE

Recent Civil War and Need for Economy Lead to Slash

SANTIAGO, Chile, Oct. 13 (AP)—Defeat in the recent civil war and financial stringency, instead of an arms treaty, have brought about a slash of one-third in the size of the Chilean Navy, a short time ago one of the most powerful below the equator.

Several thousand men and about 200 officers are being discharged. The battle fleet has been taken from active service and ordered into yards. A destroyer scouting fleet, one-half the former strength, has been put into commission with reduced personnel, and the budget for 1932 will be cut about 25,000,000 pesos, $3,000,000.

Fear for many years ruled Chilean naval programs. The country lost to Peru once, and Chileans never forgot that fact.

The Chilean sea arm of her defenses grew until it contained one modern battleship with 14-inch guns; one older battleship; three cruisers, eleven destroyers, nine submarines, a new submarine mothership and new tender; several new naval tankers, two mine sweepers, a large schoolship, and lesser craft, bringing the total up to about 40 craft of all sizes.

There were 800 officers and 10,000 enlisted men, including coast guard, naval stations' personnel and the naval academy. The navy's budget for 1931 lists 814 officers, of whom 455 are line officers, with an officers' salary list of nearly $2,000,000.

Naval courts-martial in connection with the recent revolt and the acute drop in national income have slashed the navy's plans to a lower level. The air corps now is looked upon as the first arm of defense, instead of the navy, on account of the victory of the planes over the ships in Coquimbo Harbor.

The enlisted personnel will drop to about 5000 under the new program. The officers' list will be reduced. The battle fleet, consisting of the flagship, and other major vessels, will be tied up. Four destroyers and four submarines only will form the active squadron.

It is no secret that the Government would like to get rid of the flagship, which represents a total investment of $40,000,000, but there are no buyers. Japan considered the matter, but she has used her quota under the arms treaty.

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Spotless plant — marvelous new equipment—trained employees—quick deliveries—courteous service—reasonable prices.
You are cordially invited to visit our new plant at 60 Fox Point Blvd. and to compare our quality and prices with others—
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An ideally located, quiet, refined and homelike dining room. Only 5 minutes' walk from down town. Handy to all East-Siders—plenty of parking space with unlimited time.
Daily Luncheon, 12 to 2, 50c and 65c
Evening Dinners, 6 to 8, $1.00 and $1.50
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Attractive Suites and Single Rooms
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The elevator takes you to Dr. Saklad's shoe store in the Mark Cross Building, conveniently located in the Tremont Street shopping district. Here you may leisurely select a pair of the famous patented Meta-tarsal Support shoes and be assured of style and comfort.
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Peanut Butter

Here is another pure food that even the smallest child can enjoy and eat plenty of. The peanuts are first roasted and then carefully inspected before they are ground into this delicious Peanut Butter. A little salt is added and nothing else. It is very popular with the children for lunches. Give them all they want.
LB JAR 19c
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4 PACKAGES
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A popular brand—unsweetened, evaporated milk
Sealect Milk 3 Tall Tins 17c
Easy to slice for pie, sandwiches
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Medium 50-60 size—sun dried—sugar sweet
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Children like it because of its nutty, wholesome flavor
Ralston Breakfast Food Pkg 19c
Give your cat or dog a real treat
Calo Dog Food 3 Tins 29c
Baked fresh for this great sale
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The all purpose cracker for lunches, bridges and suppers
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A solid trainload of this fresh milk comes direct to us every day from 1300 farms in Bellows Falls, Vermont
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24 hours fresher than most delivered milk. Price for Boston & Vic.

Pure refined
Pure Lard Lb Bulk 10c
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Bread and Butter Pickles 2 Jars 35c
The modern way is the easiest way to wash windows, mirrors, etc.
Red Cap Window Wash Tin 21c
An exceptional offer—take advantage of the free cleanser
Babbitt's Lye (Included Free—1 Can of Cleanser with Each Purchase) Can 12c
3 rolls packed in carton
Statler Tissue 3 Rolls 19c
All ready to eat—delicious and nourishing
Applesauce No 2 Tin 10c
Makes old pots and pans shine like new
S.O.S. STEEL WOOL and SOAP SCOURER 2 Pkgs 25c
PRICES FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY
A SAFE PLACE TO ECONOMIZE

MACINTOSH CASE REVIEW DENIED BY HIGH COURT

Supreme Tribunal Gives Decisions on Scores of Litigations

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (AP)—Pleas that the Supreme Court reconsider its stand that an applicant for citizenship must take an oath to fight, if necessary, for this country, failed yesterday.

The decision ended hope that Prof. Douglas C. Macintosh of Yale and Miss Marie Averil Bland, former war nurse, might become citizens without taking an unqualified oath to bear arms if called upon to do so by the Government. Both are Canadians.

The five justices who combined to refuse citizenship to the pair last term and the four who dissented, including Chief Justice Charles E. Hughes passed yesterday upon the petitions for rehearing.

The Chief Justice, son of a Baptist minister, delivered the dissenting opinion last term. Many ranked it with the famous dissent of Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes in the similar case of Miss Rosika Schwimmer, Hungarian writer.

Mr. John W. Davis, former Democratic nominee for the Presidency, and counsel for Dr. Macintosh, said the decision if allowed to stand meant that no alien could obtain citizenship unless he agreed to fight in any war, just or unjust.

Counsel for Miss Bland argued the decision imposed limitations on religious liberty in advance of congressional action.

The court refused to review its five-to-four decision of last term sustaining the Indiana tax on chain stores.

Justice Owen J. Roberts said, in presenting the majority opinion last year, that the case hinged upon the power of the Legislature to classify businesses, so long as its action is not unreasonable and arbitrary.

Justice George Sutherland, in a dissenting opinion, held the law discriminatory.

The court also refused to review a permanent injunction granted by lower federal courts restraining the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, local union No. 134 and others, at Chicago from striking or otherwise interfering with the Western Union Telegraph Company in installing its service in buildings there.

Railroads Denied Review

The Santa Fe, the Southern Pacific and the Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railroads were refused a review by the court of its decision last term requiring them to construct a union passenger station in Los Angeles.

The court agreed to consider again the findings of the district court in Chicago in holding the Painters' District Council No. 14 of Chicago, and other local labor unions there, guilty of violating the Sherman Act.

The court refused to remand to the court of claims for further findings of fact, the petition of the Rockybrook Mills Co. of South Kingston, R. I., seeking to recover from the Government $300,000, and costs, on account of the cancellation of a contract it had in 1918 for army blankets. The court refused to review the case.

It consented to review the claim of the Arizona Grocery Company for reparation from the Santa Fe, the Southern Pacific and other carriers ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission on shipments of sugar to Phoenix from points in California.

The court refused to review a case brought from Indianapolis, Ind., by Mr. Leon E. Harker for damages from the Ralston Purina Company of Missouri for the conversion of stock it had issued to him.

Mr. Walter Beck, owning land in Holt County, Missouri, was refused a review to test the validity of the formation of the Missouri Valley drainage district of that county.

It refused to pass on the claim of the Olympic Salt Water Company for damages to its steel pier about a mile south of the Golden Gate entrance to San Francisco Bay in February, 1926, caused by the wreck of the steam schooner "Yosemite" towed into the bay by a tug of the Ship Owners and Merchants Tugboat Company.

It decided not to review the claim of Willie Tiger and Alexander George, Greek Indians, to an interest in an Oklahoma allotment made in 1901 to Jennie Pickett, a Creek Indian, and leased to the Wiser Oil Company.

The court refused to review a case brought by the Oregon Tax Commissioners to set aside a decision by the Oregon Supreme Court holding invalid the State intangible tax act of 1929 as applied to individuals.

Representative M. C. Garber of Enid, Okla., and three others who sold their stock in the Garfield Oil Company, for which they had paid $20,000, to the Exchange Oil Company, a subsidiary of the Sinclair Oil & Gas Company, for $3,000,000, were refused a review of the Circuit Court of Appeals ruling that the profits were taxable as income during the years 1918 to 1923 inclusive, as they received them. They contended it should all have been taxed in 1918, when the sale was made.

Barnett Case Review Denied

The court refused to review its recent decision allowing the Equitable Trust Company of New York and others $50,000 as counsel fees in aiding in the recovery of a part of the $1,100,000 which Jackson Barnett, an "incompetent" Creek Indian, had been permitted by Albert B. Fall, as Secretary of the Interior, to give away. The lower federal courts had granted counsel fees of $100,000.

It also refused to review its decision affirming an order of the Tenth Circuit Court of Appeals requiring Marshall L. Mott of Muskogee, Okla., to return $15,000 he had received in the distribution of Barnett's money.

It also refused to review the claim of William and Thomas Driscoll to 230 acres of land in Routt County, Colorado.

Another refusal to review answered the contention of the Samson Tire & Rubber Company of Los Angeles, Calif., that it had the right to recover for tires and tubes furnished to the bankrupt O. J. Umphrey Oil Company, Inc., of Birmingham, Ala.

Reconsideration of its decision upholding Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur's action prohibiting further prospecting for oil and gas was refused.

The Hershey, Klain, Wilbur-Suchard and the York chocolate companies of Pennsylvania were refused a rehearing of the court's recent decision holding, in 16 cases, that "sweet chocolate" and "sweet milk chocolate" manufactured by them were subject under the revenue acts of 1918 and 1921 to the same excise tax as was imposed on the sales price of "candy."

Monitor News on Air Daily From WHDH

AROUND the world of news in 15 minutes is featured by The Christian Science Monitor in its daily broadcast from Station WHDH (361 meters-830 kilocycles). This program, entitled "The Monitor Views the News," is given each week day at 6:30 p. m. (E. S. T.)

Theaters

"Iolanthe"

Colonial Theater—The Civic Light Opera Company presents "Iolanthe, or The Peer and the Peri," text by W. S. Gilbert, music by Arthur Sullivan, staged by Milton Aborn. The cast:

Lord Chancellor ..... Frank Moulan
Earl of Mountararat ... Frederick Persson
Earl of Tolloller ..... Howard Marsh
Private Willis ..... Herbert Waterous
Strephon ..... Allen Waterous
Queen of the Fairies ..... Vera Ross
Iolanthe ..... Dean Dickens
Celia ..... Mabel Thompson
Leila ..... Gertrude Waldon
Fleta ..... Eleanor Gilmore
Phyllis ..... Vivian Hart

The romance of the fairies and the peers is the fourth and last item of the current Gilbert and Sullivan season at the Colonial. A note in the program, however, holds out hope that it is not the last offering of the kind to be expected this winter. "Arrangements have been completed," it is announced, "whereby the organization intact will return in the early spring, at which time they will present the entire series of Gilbert and Sullivan classics." Without doubt there will be audiences awaiting them.

Yesterday's opening performance possessed those qualities which have become familiar from previous productions of this company. Mr. Moulan negotiated successfully the tongue-twisters set him by Gilbert. Miss Ross was a Fairy Queen of imposing presence and resonant voice. Mr. Herbert Waterous sang sonorously the Sentry's song. Mr. Allen Waterous was an effective Strephon, and Miss Hart an appealing Phyllis.

There were two additions to the personnel. Miss Dean Dickens was a personable if somewhat colorless Iolanthe. Mr. Persson's Mountararat proved to be a peer with a fine voice and lucid articulation. Mr. Hurley had some difficulty at times—especially when the brass band was on the stage—in holding his forces together. The liveliest moment of the performance was reached in the "Faint Heart Ne'er Won Fair Lady" trio, where Messrs. Moulan, Persson and Marsh, with the indispensable assistance of Mr. Herbert Waterous, accomplished their "business" amusingly.

L. A. S.

Boston Stage Notes

The Stratford Players are in their final week of Shakespearean repertory at the Tremont. On Thursday evening they will present "Twelfth Night." Otherwise their bills will be repetitions of plays already given.

Next Monday evening the Theater Guild will present Rachel Crothers's comedy, "As Husbands Go," at the Colonial.

ODD FACTS DUG UP BY STUDENTS' CLUB

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTFIELD, Mass., Oct. 13—Westfield High School students have formed a "Believe It or Not Club," meeting weekly under the direction of Mr. Thomas W. Bowler, a teacher.

In digging up facts for their meetings, they found that Westfield marble was used in the construction of the Empire State Building in New York, that their city once manufactured 95 per cent of all the whips in the world, and that Mr. Fred Ensworth, mechanical drawing teacher, played every position on the baseball team during his senior year in high school.

They also found that the name Westfield dates back to the time when it was the farthest settled point in Massachusetts and for 50 years the state's western frontier; that it is possible to "coast" an automobile six miles from the top of Jacob's Ladder into Chester without once starting the motor, and that 20 years ago so many fans followed town sports it was necessary to charter special trains to accompany the teams when they visited other cities.

Boston Art Notes

Museum of Fine Arts

New displays to be seen at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts are in the print department. They include a loan collection of English sporting prints of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, and a special selection of prints of the modern French school.

Illustrations of the chase, coaching, fishing and racing made a popular subject matter, to judge from these numerous pictures. They do not belong to sophisticated levels of picture making, but in those earlier days were no more than "a colored chart of a horse with his good points displayed as in a diagram." These pictures served as illustrative material in books and came into their own separately only later.

They are frankly statements of fact, facts which interest and absorb the sportsman. Their literalness in color, their specificness in certain detail, make them the more enjoyable. They emphasize the features that excite the fancy of the horseman, and are heedless of those matters which may thrill the connoisseur of prints. Yet their particular character and frank specialization signalize them.

The modern French group is delightful. Mr. Rossiter has a flair for arrangement. His exhibits are never too abundant, too pretentious. He selects a group which is choice, representative and instructive. This display, including some fine impressions of Lepère and Pissarro, some touching subjects by Toulouse-Lautrec, a brilliant Manet lithograph, and other inviting things, is free of that spottiness which characterizes many print shows, containing as they do many bad impressions as fillers.

A new acquisition in the department of painting will come as a pleasant surprise to enthusiasts for James Whistler. It is a portrait of the once famous actress, Alma Stanley. The portrait was stored away for some years in a garage and eventually bought by an antique dealer, at whose shop it was recognized as a Whistler.

Almost life size, it is made curiously of pastel. But from the character of the surface, we judge the pastel was not applied in smooth crayon strokes, but probably powdered and applied with a brush. It is typical of the portraits of the nineties, full of grace and sweet sentiment. The costume is black, with a few touches of violet. The face is made with a feeling and sensitiveness lacking generally in Whistler's work. It is not vague, impressionistic, ethereal, but definite and searching. Whistler, lazy, thinly imaginative at times, could rise to great heights, perhaps, by that outmoded medium of artistic excitement—inspiration. D. A.

MELVILLE STONE BUST PLACED

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Oct. 13 (AP)—A bronze bust of Mr. Melville E. Stone, for many years general manager of the Associated Press, presented by directors of the organization, was placed today in the lobby of the University of Illinois auditorium where the editors' hall of fame has been housed temporarily. The bust was done by Francis Savage.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

4:31 p. m.—Concert orchestra.
5:30 NBC, "What Happened to Jane."
5:45 Rosalie Wynn, songs.
5:55 Piano soloist.
6:00 "Captain Bailey's Crew."
6:30 "The Old Painter."
6:35 News announcements.
6:45 NBC, Stebbins Boys; sketch.
7:00 Harold Hurley, tenor.
7:30 Brusiloff's Recording Orchestra; the Twins.
7:45 Jack Beauvais, songs.
8:00 NBC, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; guitar, orchestra.
8:30 NBC, "Thriller" Sketch: "Arrasbethune Road."
9:00 NBC, Musical Magazine: Celia Brans, contralto; Erno Rapee's Orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Fuller Man: Mabel Jackson, soprano; Earle Spicer, baritone; Don Voorhee's Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Dance orchestra; Weber and Fields.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC, Jesse Crawford, "Poet of the Organ."
11:30 NBC, Jack Denny and his orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Maltine story: "Hiawatha's Boyhood."
5:30 Agricultural markets.
5:40 Talk, Capt. Tim Healy.
5:55 Tilden Success Interview.
6:00 Time; weather; road reports; sports review; temperature.
6:02 Wallie Brown and Carron Sisters.
6:15 Talk, Gov. John G. Winant of New Hampshire.
6:30 NBC, Savannah Liners Orchestra.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Black Iron Blackbirds.
7:30 Presentation of George Washington bust to Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
8:00 NBC, Armstrong Quakers; Lois Bennett, soprano; Mary Hopple, contralto; male quartet; concert orchestra; Don Voorhees, conductor.
8:30 Ivanhoe Saladiers; orchestra.
8:45 NBC, Sisters of the Skillet.
9:00 NBC, Household Program: Alice Mock, soprano; Robert Ringling, Baritone; chorus; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, "Great Personalities"; Frazier Hunt; Rosario Bourdon's Orchestra.
10:00 New England Program: Soloists; quartet; Joe Rines's Orchestra.
10:30 NBC, Clara, Lu and Em.
10:45 NBC, Princess Ivanhoe Obolensky; Madelon de Gist, soprano; Pierre le Kreun; tenor; orchestra.
11:00 Time; weather; temperature; sport review.
11:15 Hotel Brunswick Orchestra.
11:45 Paramount organ, Harry Foisey.
12:30 a. m.—Time announcement.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and His Greater Gang.
5:15—"Musical Mirror": Helen Barr, soprano; string ensemble.
5:30 The Outdoor Club.
5:45 "The Dream Girl," Foreen Glover.
6:00 Varieties; tenor; trio; orchestra.
6:15 Eleanor Talcott, "blues" singer orchestra.
6:30 Bob Emery's Spelling Bee.
6:45 Political talk; music.
7:00 Temperature; news; weather.
7:15 CBS, Reis and Dunn, songs.
7:30 Neeco String Ensemble; Edward Jardin, tenor.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey, tenor; Jacques Renard Orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Arthur Pryor's Band.
8:15 CBS, Abe Lyman's Band.
8:30 "Famous Artists of the Air."
8:45 CBS, Walter Winchell, columnist; Cab Calloway's Orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Ben Bernie and his orchestra.
9:15 CBS, Columbians Orchestra; male quartet.
9:30 CBS, "The Mystery of the Mary Celeste."
10:00 Mickie Alpert and his orchestra.
10:30 Mayfair Orchestra.
11:00 "Country Club Happy Days."
11:15 Time; news; weather.
11:30 Le Paradis Band.
12:00 CBS, Ben Bernie and his orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist; Ben Alley, tenor.
1:00 CBS, Bossert Orchestra.
1:30 CBS, Dave Abrams's Orchestra.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Frank Ross, songs.
5:15 CBS, Vagabonds Orchestra.
5:30 CBS, "Salty Sam, the Sailor," Irving Kaufman.
5:45 CBS, Bert Lown and his orchestra.
6:00 CBS, "The United States in World Relations," Mr. Henry Morgenthau.
6:15 News flashes.
6:30 CBS, "Charlie and Oscar" sketch.
6:45 Popular orchestra and soloist.
7:00 CBS, "Bing" Crosby, baritone; Victor Young's Orchestra.
7:15 Limerick Program.
7:20 Voice and piano.
7:30 CBS, Kaltenborn Edits the News.
7:45 Mickie Alpert and his orchestra.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Hasting's Irish Minstrels.
8:30 CBS, Dictators Orchestra; Larry Murphy, tenor.
8:45 Crosby Ensemble.
9:00 Parley Stevens and his orchestra.
9:30 Organ recital.
10:00 CBS, Mills Brothers, songs.
10:15 CBS, Roundtowners Quartet.
10:30 CBS, "Arabesque" sketch.
11:00 CBS, Jack Miller, songs.
11:15 News flashes.
11:30 CBS, Frank Winegar's Orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

3:30 p. m.—Fishermen's program.
5:45 George Gallagher, tenor.
6:00 "Echings in Music."
6:15 Marston's program.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Evening Musicale.
7:15 Time announcement.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
9:15 to 11:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:15 a. m.—NBC, Household Institute.
11:30 a. m.—WEEI Organist, Del Castillo.
12:00 Noon—NBC, General Electric Home Circle.
12:45 p. m.—Neapolitan Dutch Girls.
1:00 p. m.—Dialogue program.
2:30 p. m.—New England Kitchen.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Women's Radio Review.
4:15 p. m.—"Indian Legends and Music," Inez Barrington and Mme. Isadora Martinez.
4:30 p. m.—Instrumental group.

WBZ

7:45 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
9:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:15 a. m.—Charis Players.
10:45 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:15 a. m.—Federation of Churches.
11:45 a. m.—NBC, Sweetheart Program.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes in person.
12:45 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home hour.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Midday Musicals.
2:15 p. m.—Studio musical programs.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:45 p. m.—Twilight Melodies.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
11:00 to 12:00 noon—CBS programs.
12:15 p. m.—King's Chapel service.
1:00 p. m.—Boston Information Service.
2:00 p. m.—"Boston City Treasury Procedure," Mr. Edmund L. Dolan.
2:15 to 5:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

WAAB

7:45 p. m.—Time; news; records; talks.
8:45 to 11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS, Taft Orchestra.
1:15 p. m.—CBS, Advertising club luncheon.
2:00 p. m.—Records; shopping news.
3:00 p. m.—Romancers Orchestra.
3:30 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—Rhythm Band.
4:30 p. m.—At the Console.

AUSTRIAN PRODUCTS EXHIBITED IN BOSTON

An exhibition of Austrian-made goods, designed to interest American business men in furthering their trade relations with Austria, opened at the Hotel Statler today. The exhibit is sponsored by the Austrian Government and the Vienna Chamber of Commerce, it was announced by the bureau of commercial and industrial affairs of the Boston chamber.

Mr. Stefan Robitsek, president of the Association of Austrian Exporters, and a member of the Vienna chamber, has charge of the exhibit, which is later to be displayed in other American cities.

Trade Rise Shown For New England

Encouraging conditions are prevalent in various Massachusetts industries, according to a compilation of current reports made public today by the New England Council. The reports were received from chambers of commerce, boards of trade and other sources.

In the textile industry one company was reported to be operating night and day to fill its orders, while another firm announced business 10 per cent greater during July and August, 1931, than in the same period last year. Employment in many textile firms was greater than last year, according to the New England Council report.

Establishment of two new shoe factories is reported in Lynn. Another company is employing 80 more employees. In the typewriter industry, the reopening of the Underwood Elliott Fisher Company, Hartford, Conn., three weeks earlier than the scheduled date will provide a longer period of employment for the 2700 employees who were recalled after summer shutdowns. Improvement is also noted in companies in the clothing, paper, rubber, metal, boat-building, airplane and radio industries.

Lowell Lecturers Include Europeans

Five distinguished European lecturers and three professors from Harvard are among those slated for the Lowell lectures this year. Prof. J. P. Baxter of the Harvard department of history and resident master of Adams House; Prof. G. B. Magrath, of the Harvard Medical School, and Mr. C. H. Taylor, assistant professor of history, are the university speakers.

The lecturers from abroad are Dr. J. Van Bemmelen, former professor of zoology at the University of Groningen, the Netherlands, to speak on "Color and Shape in the Living World"; Dr. W. de Sitter, director of the observatory and professor of astronomy at the University of Leiden, on "The Development of Our Insight Into the Structure of the Universe," and a course of six lectures in French by M. F. Baldensperger, correspondent de l'Institute, Professeur a la Sorbonne, and Directeur de la Revue de Litterature Comparee. His topic will be "La France dans la vie et l'œuvre de Goethe."

A course of seven lectures by representatives of the Bell Telephone System on the "Application of Science in Electrical Communication" will be delivered on Tuesdays and Fridays, beginning Jan. 5. Admission to these lectures is free to the public by ticket only. Tickets and complete information are obtainable from the curator of the Lowell Institute, 491 Boylston Street, Boston.

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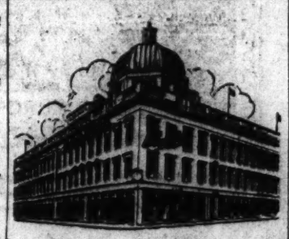
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WOMEN'S ENTERPRISES AND ACTIVITIES

Woman Skipper Trains Her Crew

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

WANTED! A woman yacht owner willing to employ an all-woman crew! "And we shall find her before long!" said Mrs. Dulce Hazel Griffiths who, filled with the joy of pioneering, herself undertook to train the first adventurers.

"Anybody who decides to take on women," she said, "will find that it pays every time—especially just now, when women, on their mettle to show the stuff they are made of, are to be relied upon for endurance, enterprise, and a conscientious eye to safety."

A Rigorous Training

Mrs. Griffiths is, of course, an enthusiast, and she is the type of enthusiast who attracts other people to her undertakings. She has been carrying on what she calls her "sail training" now for the past two years, instructing women of all ages, who come from all parts of the British Isles and who, in many instances, have had no previous knowledge of the sea.

Hard work, too! For the Juanita, her training ship, is a seven-ton (T. M.) Falmouth yawl, and carries no engine. The making and leaving of the most intricate of harbors therefore depends entirely upon sailing skill, and nothing that belongs to the working knowledge of an ordinary able seaman is left out of the intensive training through which each pupil is made to pass in order to gain her certificate.

There is no leisure on the Juanita, and no pretense of luxury. From the moment that the raw recruit climbs on board carrying her regulation seaman's kit, to the moment when, in the custom of old windjammer days, she finds herself shot ashore at any port that happens to be desirable, she is busily employed.

Romance Walks With Drudgery

The arts of steering, the coiling of ropes, the handling of a bobbing dinghy in a choppy sea—these things are, of course, expected. But it is not always recollected that, alongside such skilled matters, there are decks to be swabbed, brasses to be kept spick and span, meals for an imperious skipper to be cooked, laid, and cleared away and washed up; besides the ordinary cleaning processes which go on daily from stem to stern.

And it might not be remembered that there is the posting of the tide times; the oiling of the capstan; the constant care of the ship's tender and warps, the keeping of the log; the periodical check on barometer readings; besides the storing of gear and sails which has to be accomplished upon coming to anchor.

Even a hot, lazy day in port is not the complete rest it sounds. The Juanita, being far too busy to spare time in lying up for the mid-season refit given to most seafarers, beautifying has to be done as part of the ordinary routine. That hot day in the harbor offers golden opportunities for a coat of new paint somewhere about the hull; and the stinging freshness of the wind newly sprung up toward evening is the very thing required for the drying of varnish on the teak bulwarks!

"Not all romance!" says Mrs. Griffiths, "and yet it is romance that starts most of us in at the business, and I suppose that, although real seafaring means fairly heavy going at times, it is the romance of it that will hold us to it in spite of ourselves!"

Center—The Training Ship, Juanita, on Which Mrs. Griffiths Instructs Crews of Women, Here Bound for England in a Stiff Breeze. Left—A Raw Recruit on Board. Right—Skipper Griffiths Herself, in Working Togs.

Madame de Quezon – First Lady Among the Filipinas

By MARGUERITE DRENNEN

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE Philippine Islands, ladies do not seek for fame, but so universal is the admiration of her countrywomen for Aurora de Quezon that fame has come to rest upon her like a gracious gift bestowed. In her very name, Aurora, Filipinas find the symbol of their "dawn."

Madame de Quezon happily admits that she is wife of the honorary president of the Philippine Senate and mother of their three interesting children, but in point of her own fine accomplishments as leader, artist, linguist, musician, maker of exquisite needlework and literary student, she has only a word and a smile to offer—quickly turning the discussion to the capabilities of others. Admirable modesty enhances the charm of this clever little woman and endears her to the hearts of all.

Nor is diplomacy lacking. When asked if living in the United States had proved agreeable—and she has been in California and Washington for the past year—she replied: "Indeed, yes I like very much living in the United States, but I also like very much living in the Philippines."

"And would you care to comment on any points of comparison in the customs, there—and here?"

Sees Good Everywhere

"Only that if there are a few things in the United States that one finds it difficult to approve, there are also a few things one cannot approve of at home; for, wherever you go, there are good things and bad things—at home and abroad. Development and forward progress are the things to be concentrated upon," she declared. "Tolerance—just a sympathetic understanding among all peoples—makes the whole world a pleasant place to live in."

In their temporary home at Monrovia, Calif., Madame de Quezon appeared the gracious, well-poised hostess, accustomed to the American manner, yet ever retaining her national distinctiveness and adhering to her native customs, in which she takes a definite pride. For, in the Philippines, a wife's place is at her husband's side and his welfare and wishes are her first consideration. Accordingly, Madame de Quezon accompanied President de Quezon each day on his drive, read the papers and magazines to him and children with her. So when invitations are extended, they include the children. Servants are permitted the freedom of the house and share the family joys and problems. By the expressions on their faces, one knew that the de Quezon servants were pleased to have their mistress graciously accord an interview.

Domestic Pursuits Paramount

Madame de Quezon, like all Philippine housewives, is thoroughly and happily domestic. All other

Times News Syndicate

This Book Plate Was Designed by Madame de Quezon, Wife of the Honorary President of the Philippine Senate. The Portraits Are of Her and Her Husband and the Landscape Is Symbolical of Philippine Progress.

talents and accomplishments are secondary. For the Filipina is a home maker. She personally manages her house, plans the menus, sees that the servants are provided with just the right amount of money to make the required market purchases.

The Philippine housewife attaches great importance to her bunch of keys, because it carries the indication that the owner possesses property sufficiently valuable to require locking up. The key ring is a sign of prosperity. It marks the lady of the house. However, a well-stocked key ring dangling from the belt not only is a mark of social distinction, but carries a great responsibility, that of being a wise manager. It is not considered suitable for a "lady" to do actual housework, but she cannot be excused from personal supervision. Since hospitality is lavish and unexpected guests are always to be made welcome, cooks, houseboys, yardboys, sewing-women, washerwomen and chauffeurs must be retained, fed, and their daily tasks constantly "checked," lest in their natural spirit of genial playfulness they fail to work thoroughly and be found remiss in some emergency. Regular hours for work are not sought on the Islands; the employer's wants and needs come first. Late dinners are greeted with approving smiles and "extras" are held in fine favor.

Social Customs

Madame de Quezon married at an early age. "Filipinas usually marry at 15," she says. "Those who do not marry early are greatly interested in the professions of teaching and domestic science. 'Flappers' do not exist—nor the 'sometimes-to-be-envied bachelor girl. Woe to the unfortunate maid who numbers 30 years and remains unmarried!"

Girls of the Philippines are fond of dress, and take pride in their raven tresses.

Social gatherings in the islands are in the form of dinners, dances and "meriendas"—afternoon teas where heavy hot chocolate is served with tea biscuits and sweets.

"Philippine women," Madame de Quezon stated, "do not play bridge. Conversation is first concerned with the news and whereabouts of the members of the family and of friends, and then it invariably turns to politics. For although we are denied the franchise, our interest in the vote is growing."

"Do the girls like the 'talkies'?"

"Very much, and it is their keen ambition to possess a beautiful home like those shown in the sets. They are always striving to get similar effects."

Divorce does not exist in the islands. Cleanliness is the chief pride of the Philippine race, and not a single grimy little schoolboy is to be found. Fashions in dress are adapted from Paris or the United States, but the leg-o'-mutton sleeve is in constant vogue. Hats have never been introduced. A lace mantilla or a square of material serves the purpose when head coverings are worn. The sewing machine—that symbol of feminine progress which every Filipina is proud to own—is given a conspicuous place of honor in the home.

Madame de Quezon frequently expressed her fondness for books. She told of maintaining her own private library, a unit distinct from the fine library collected by her husband.

A Book Lover

"See," she indicated, taking a volume down from the shelves, "I have designed a bookplate that carries more than the usual depth of meaning. It is because I want my children to have ever before them my love of books. I want them to learn while they are small that there is a strong individual need for books. Whenever they shall open one of my carefully selected and highly treasured volumes, their eyes will rest for a moment on the message I have placed here as a constant reminder to them to grow in the love of God, family, country, and in knowledge. Civilization can come to remote lands only by means of books." As she spoke, her deep eyes were charged with poignant earnestness.

"Won't you interpret the meaning of the bookplate?" she was asked.

"Gladly, if you would be interested."

She went on to explain the design. The photograph in the upper center is that of President de Quezon. The inscribed motto from the Latin is translated: "Not for himself, but for his country." At the left appears the flag of the islands. The garlands hung at the right are woven from the national flower, the "sampaguets," and the border carries a design of the buds and leaves. Below the photograph, a little Philippine village emerges from the lifting clouds, symbolic of the clearing of national unrest, and the sun shows that a new day is dawning. Coconut trees, the chief source of industry, shade the river on which the typical "banca," or boat, is playing, and the thatched-roof hut represents a native home. The figure seated at the left is a likeness of Madame de Quezon, and is placed there to represent each woman of the islands who through a love of books and the gaining of knowledge "now faces the new dawn of Philippine womanhood."

Women's Organizations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS a distinct triumph for women that they are achieving success in journalism. A little more than a decade ago the editor of a prominent newspaper was forced, by the exigencies of war, to engage a woman as reporter on his paper. He did this hesitatingly, and had all of her material signed with her name, his attitude being, "this reads like good copy but there must be something queer about it and so I will have it signed." This attitude soon gave way to one of helpful appreciation of the fact that there are many fields of journalism in which women excel, while they have shown themselves able and willing to accept any assignment which may come their way.

Theta Sigma Phi is a national honorary and professional fraternity for women in journalism. It was founded April 8, 1909, at the University of Washington. The preamble to the constitution of the organization gives its objectives as follows: (1) Uniting in the bonds of good fellowship college-trained women either engaging or purposing to engage in the profession of journalism. (2) Conferring honor upon women who distinguish themselves in journalism either as undergraduates or professionals. (3) Accomplishing definite achievements as an organization in the field of letters calculated to raise the standard of journalism, to improve the working conditions for women of the profession, and to inspire the individual to greater effort.

The seventh biennial national convention of Theta Sigma Phi was held at Columbia, Mo., June 23-26. The Matrix, official publication of the fraternity, reports some pertinent addresses which were given at that convention.

Dr. A. H. R. Fairchild, professor of English at the University of Missouri, considered it one of the most encouraging signs of the times that young women fitted with high ideals, vision, knowledge, and insight, were going out as journalists to "handle those social problems." He gave as two conditions to be fulfilled before one could approach a realization of one's aims that one should acquire the ability to understand how we have come to be where we are and to forecast, with some imagination, what is likely to happen in the future.

Shirley Seifert, a fiction writer, gave it as her opinion that the only way to be "different" is to write from one's own experience. She said, "Don't worry about competition. Concentrate on your own work."

* * *

Nellie Lee Holt, who is director of religious education at Stephens College, was sent thousands of miles to learn from Mahatma Gandhi what he meant by the word "spiritual." She told the convention that the Mahatma said that spiritual values were five: truth, love, concentration, temperance and fearlessness.

There are two things which a successful writer will endeavor to do, according to those who have achieved success in the field of journalism: first, the writer will learn to see the unusual in the commonplace, to pick from the jumble of our confused existence those things which are of universal appeal, but which have somehow escaped universal notice, and, second, a successful writer will seek to acquire a "feeling for words." This will include an appreciation of the economy of words and of the "right word in the right place." The use of words that are really descriptive rather than merely "handy" is important. There are words that cry and words that laugh; words that sing and words that shout. The study of words is both important and fascinating if one wishes to excel in expression.

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EDUCATIONAL

From Years of Experiences In Teaching Geography

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Bradford-on-Avon, Eng.

LOOKING back from the standpoint of a number of years' experience in teaching geography in educational institutions of several different types, one is alive to the fact that enormous strides have taken place in the conception of this subject in recent years. One fact stands out as central, and the curriculum swings round it. It is this—the practical application of all one's theories and the necessity for linking up the geographical data with the life and surroundings of the students as far as possible.

With this end in view, numerous "human gographies" have been written, and there are many books of ordnance survey exercises and map reading which can be applied to the locality, and authors and geographers are constantly coming to the aid of the practical teacher with valuable hints and suggestions.

It remains now for the organizer of the subject to embody these ideas in his scheme, and in embarking on this, a number of interesting sidelights have suggested themselves. Feeling convinced that geography is broad enough in its scope to embrace all manner of far-reaching information, I am attempting to embody in a course covering five years of school life, a comprehensive survey which would aim at breaking up the ground in so many directions that, by reason of the habit of intelligent reasoning which the study of geography inculcates, the pupils may gain a mental equipment which will be of value in many directions—not necessarily geographical—later.

Good Results

Having put my scheme into operation, I feel fairly sanguine of the results. As far as the subject-matter is concerned, one is not laying claim to originality either in choice of material or in the treatment of it. Suffice it to say that an attempt is made to cover the study of the world from the points of view of climate, vegetation, formation of scenery, and the mode of life of its inhabitants, the human aspect always being kept in the foreground. This introduces the broad classification of industry into agriculture, manufacturers and commerce, the history of these activities and their growth toward modern conditions. Geology is shown in its relation to soil, scenery and occupations, and common rocks are identified and their commercial value traced. The study of instruments used in recording weather phenomena, and the keeping of continuous weather charts emphasize the application of general fundamentals to local conditions.

The fifth and last year's work is more or less stereotyped by the requirements of the syllabus of the school-leaving examination, but the preliminary work of the four preceding years is proving of inestimable help in having paved the way for this last year's intensive study.

So much for the actual "school work." In addition to the formal aspects of study, we attempt many sidelines of an interesting and practical nature. Among them are "product maps" where scope for individual ingenuity has full encouragement. A "product map" of Africa, for example, showed some enterprising results when the Sahara Desert was indicated by silver sand, and tiny camels and oases were shown in various unexpected ways. Diminutive crocodiles cut from the "lizard" covering of an old shoe, made the Nile a realistic peace, and diamonds, coal, cotton, rubber, etc., all found their right places on this pictorial representation of what is sometimes, a very dry subject.

The map of North America also lends itself to similar treatment. Tiny logs of wood, miniature "salmon" cut from silver paper, fir trees, fruits made from plasticine, rice, etc., require not only ingenuity, patience and intelligence in the collecting of material, but no little skill and care in mounting them on the map. These maps form excellent "holiday tasks," and provide opportunities for research which do more good than weeks of formal teaching.

Material at Hand

The study of the district in the neighborhood of the school, provides also a great deal of geographical interest. A "regional survey if the pupils are old enough, will be found to cover a vast area of information, not only in geography, but in history, natural history, folklore, music, botany, geology, drawing, economics, industrial activities, if properly organised. One such survey, under the direction of the geography teacher in a secondary school in an industrial district brought to light interesting local pecularities hitherto overlooked, and a survey of an agricultural neighborhood would no doubt yield information of an equally enlightening nature; especially from the point of view of historical developments and modern conditions.

Map-reading exercises are also found to have a very practical value. To be able to use a one-inch map of the neighborhood has its obvious value, and in addition, models can be made in a cardboard, ranging in difficulty from the reproduction of simple land-forms, to a model of the locality, where the insertion of well-known landmarks, communications and prominent features, causes many points to take on attractive importance because of definite application to something within the pupil's own range of experience.

Collections of grasses, the study of trees and flowers, rocks and soils lead to research in many directions, and if opportunities are given for the exhibition from time to time of the results of such investigations, interest is stimulated, and leads to further developments.

In a River's Course

An out-door excursion, as for instance the tracing of the course of a river in the neighborhood, introduces on a small scale much of what has already been suggested in a regional survey, and if the notes made during the outing are carefully written up afterward and bound in simple book form, according to the individual taste of the writer, a permanent record can be kept, and, again, one gets evidence of originality which would not otherwise, perhaps, come to light.

We have endeavored, too, to give a wider publicity to our formal "weather charts" and readings from our rain-gauge, by summarizing our records month by month. The local newspaper has for several months gladly accepted our weather summary, and there is reason to believe that it is providing the people of the district with information which they would not otherwise obtain. In this way, particularly as the records are kept by the pupils in rotation, the school as a whole feels it is being actively useful to the locality in a definite direction.

Such are a few hints which give a new impetus to the teaching of geography and which will not fail to add zest for teacher and student.

B. J.

AT SCHOOL ON THE PENINSULA OF NOVA SCOTIA

Upper Left—Arbor Day Is a Community Affair at This Country School of Heatherton, Antigonish County. Tree and Shrub Planting Is Here Being Done by Grown-Ups and Children Together. Upper Right — These Boys of a Rural School in Nova Scotia Are Holding Their Entries in the Poultry Section of the Rural School Fair. Lower Left—At the Same Fair the Judging of the Sheep Is Going Forward. Evidently Mary's Little Lamb Would Feel Quite at Home if It Followed Her to This School. Lower Right—Supervised Play in the Yard of a School in Canso, a Seaport Town at the Eastern Tip of Nova Scotia.

Since agriculture and fruit growing are two of the most important industries of Nova Scotia, the schools have unusual opportunities to make their teaching vigorous through including interests such as are shown in three of the pictures above. Planting and caring for trees and shrubs has everywhere proved itself a valuable educational tool. Poultry and live-stock exhibits in rural school fairs start the children early to take pride in well-kept live stock and connect their school activities with those of the home and their parents. Primary education in Nova Scotia is free and compulsory; secondary, free but optional. Besides the public and private elementary and high schools, there are four universities, King's College at Windsor, Acadia University at Wolfville, St. Francis Xavier at Antigonish, and Dalhousie at Halifax.

Prize Day

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cheltenham

STRICTLY speaking, it was not a prize at all, for the babies were all so small, and the babies were all so good, and the babies were all so happy that everyone would have been entitled to the very first and best prize of all. So one gift in which everyone could have a share was chosen for the school. Last year it was a doll's house, the year before that a swing with two seats, and this time it was a gramophone.

"Won't it be lovely," said one of the babies, "when it rains in the winter and we can't go out! Then the gramophone will play all the time."

For a fortnight before the arrival of the gift, hot and sticky pennies had been posted day by day in various boxes, and day by day the total amount was put up on a board and the title of a record added when the sum merited it. In addition, gift records began to flow in. "Baa Baa Black Sheep" came first, and then "Mary, Mary, Quite Contrary." These heralded a long run of old favorites, beginning with "Pop Goes the Weasel," and ending with "Boys and Girls Come Out to Play."

A program for Prize Day was drawn up with loud acclamations from the babies, and a little judicious lightening of the atmosphere fell to the lot of the staff, for the performers threw themselves with almost too grim effort into their roles. Vigorous swallowings before a recitation and clenched teeth during a Country Dance had somehow to be banished.

"It's very important to do it well," said the "Big Lady" at last, "but it's ever so much more important to do it happily."

The biggest babies danced "Brighton Camp," the smallest babies played "Let Us Have a Game Today," and the middle-sized babies sang songs and played games to everyone's content. Geoffrey as an elf was a great success and nothing would induce him to part with his tissue paper wings at the end of the afternoon, so home he went in his brown tweed overcoat with the wings pinned on behind. James was so engrossed in his rôle of dormouse that he remained bunched up on the floor long after the act was over. Eileen, with "A Penny to Spend," just failed to send the entire audience over the road to the sweetshop, and Margaret, flaxen-haired and apple-blossomed petrified the company by asking, after she had presented a sheaf of irises to the guest of honor, "Is the lady to keep the flowers?" Then came a blissful interval while the gramophone was pressed into service, and the music of "Merrie England," "Lilac Time," and Gilbert and Sullivan set the babies grinning enchantingly and hugging themselves and each other. As one of them said, "It makes you dance inside you."

Rows and rows of little faces looked on, rows and rows of little hands clapped, rows and rows of little feet went dancing out of the big door and home to tea, and all the grown-ups hoped there would be another prize giving before long.

DOROTHY THODY.

Manners at College

Dear Dean:

I have been a student in a small high school in a district of my state that is rather poorly settled. My people want me to go to college and I want to go but am afraid my manners have not been trained as well as they should be if I am to know what to do when I am at parties and receptions.

I know I can get my lessons in college and I have little to worry about as to finances, since my father and two of my brothers are joining in bearing the expense of a college course for me. I am going to college first to get an education, but I feel that it will aid me all through life and keep me from embarrassment while in college if I learn about manners at the table and when in the company of professors and others. I have never been away from home among educated people.

Please let me know what I should do. Can I get any book on manners? What would you suggest? I want to study for business if I get along well in college. Sincerely,

Bill.

Dear Bill:

I am glad to have you write to me on the important subject of manners and especially concerning the things that are expected of one when at receptions and parties at college.

There is a right way to act when passing down a receiving line. So also is there a right way to act when introduced to your elders or to those whose position should command a certain degree of deference or respect.

Some young men graduate from college without learning the fine art of meeting people. Others are ill at ease when in the company of young ladies. They do not know when to precede or when to follow when attending a play or entering and leaving the college stadium at a game. They feel that all eyes are on them and suffer genuine pain.

Some of these things can be learned best by observing the way cultured and educated people act. I think, however, you will profit by reading "The Campus Blue Book" by Ballou. It deals with the very things you ask about and is reasonably up-to-date..

I have known men who have been handicapped all their lives because of their ignorance of the amenities of life. Character is, of course, more important than the way you use your knife and fork at the dinner table, or the way you shake hands as you pass down a receiving line at a college function. The genuinely educated man, however, will leave college with some degree of culture as well as with an intellect that has learned to reason and a heart that is attuned to the finer things in life.

Manners may be included among the outward evidences of refinement and culture. Certainly they are among the factors that make for success or failure in life.

I know college presidents who make it a practice to invite applicants for teaching positions to dinner before hiring them. The record of their scholastic success is not difficult to obtain, but the way they eat, and talk, and act is quite as important.

Good manners suggest good breeding, and well-bred people are in demand much more than those of slovenly manners and unbecoming actions.

I would suggest, Bill, that you read "Student Relationships" by Dr. Walter Clippinger. It presents the answer to your questions from the point of view of a college president. There are chapters on habits and behavior in "Every College Student's Problems" by Werner that should help you. Consult your dean of men on arrival at your state university and he will give you personal suggestions. He may also be able to assist you in other ways. Form the habit of browsing about the university library. Attend the exercises of freshman week whether they are required or not. Accept invitations as you receive them, and do not hesitate to ask questions for fear of being laughed at.

I feel sure that you will have no difficulty in becoming a man of culture in the best sense of the term and a scholar as well if you will have patience, an inquiring mind and an observing eye.

Write me again, Bill, whenever you find that you are "stumped" as to what to do. I'll help you all I can. I felt exactly as you do when I went away from home to attend college for the first time. Sincerely,

HARRY E. STONE,
Dean of Men, the West Virginia University

"Too Dumb to Learn"

New York

Dear Friends:

I thoroughly enjoyed the article "Too Dumb to Learn?" on the Educational page of the Monitor Sept. 15.

After reading his answer to "Bill's" letter, I wish I might have had the privilege of knowing, or receiving the advice of Dean Stone when I was a boy.

He surely understands, and is in sympathy with a lad who seems to have his individuality cramped by well-meaning parents and friends.

His reply to "Bill" covered so much and I know "Bill" must be grateful for such a friend. Who couldn't "be up and doing, With a heart for any fate," after such sound, sensible, yet compassionate advice!

Again I thank you for having published "Bill's" letter and Dean Stone's reply. T. S

Planning and Correlation

IV—PARENT AIDS TO HIGH SCHOOL HOME WORK

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TEACHERS who make inquiries of the Johns and Marys in their high school classes are usually astounded at the wide variation in the amount of time spent by different children on their home work, and at the amazing lack of plan in providing for the study period. Mother and Dad can be of genuine service in both these regards.

Of course, as far as actual home study goes, the amount necessary, and therefore the planning, will depend on the number of vacant periods during school hours, and the light and heavy days on the schedule. Mother and Dad will want to find out about these points early in the school term. Soon the more difficult subjects in a given case will show up, calling for special provision. It goes without saying that it is important that these plans be worked out with John or Mary and not simply decided for them. Naturally the work of the upper classes in high school will call for more preparation, but often the first term of the first year requires more than the second term or the next year, for the reason that the freshman is faced with new problems and must usually learn to study from the ground up. Surveys of high school children have indicated that on an average the high school child needs from one and a half to two and a half hours for his home work. If he is spending too little or too much, Mother and Dad might do well to confer with his teachers and work with the child as well, to find out the cause.

If the school day is short, the ideal way is to plan some of the study for the afternoon. However, a boy or girl needs to get out doors and winter daylight is brief. A regular bed hour is also important. A child will dawdle indefinitely over a lesson he doesn't relish, if he knows he may prolong and thereby postpone the mastery of it. Parent-teacher organizations have found it effective to get together by classes on the bedtime hour of their children, and stand together in keeping it. Plans for the home study hour will vary somewhat, and should, with different children. The point is this: It is not fair to John and Mary to let them drift along through high school without a well-planned day. It is educational work to have an orderly plan and keep to it, therefore Mother, Dad, John, Mary ought to do it intelligently and together, subjecting it to practice, testing, and where necessary, further discussion and revision.

Most high school children are too young to have a clear vocational interest that can contribute concretely to effective methods of study learning. There is scarcely a boy, and there are not many girls, however, who do not have specific interests which might contribute directly to the motivation of study. Under the present conditions of large classes and heavily worked public school teachers, it is only the occasional pupil whose special interest is known to the teacher, and made to serve in improving his class work. Here is where the parents can come in again—this time with straight inspirational help.

John may care more about railroads than anything else. What can Dad do to help him to see connections between his present school work and that hobby he is riding? Dad may need to ride the hobby himself for a bit and do some constructive thinking besides. Mother may need to come at her cooking in a fresh way in order to link Mary's interest in cooking with the chemistry she dislikes but has to take to go to college. I know of a boy who never even pretended to do his English work. He was failing thoroughly and debonairly. Then its parents suddenly woke up. They came at the problem by capitalizing his interest in a little printing press he had. The teacher did not know he had one, and had little time to follow up his home hobbies, much as she would have liked to do it with him and every other child. His Dad and he got up a little paper. It was a priceless sheet, and from the crudest yellow journalism it gradually improved in spelling, punctuation and English, until it was of rather high standard as such projects go. The boy became known as an amateur editor. He began to see himself an up-and-coming English student—and found himself one. There are countless similar instances, if they could all be found. Much of the helpful work of parents along these lines blushes unseen. Enough has been said, perhaps, to indicate a rich opportunity for encouraging an eager and more intelligent attack upon the school work; and it is an opportunity essentially in the hands of the home.

MILLICENT J. TAYLOR.

[The other articles in this series appeared on the three previous Tuesdays.]

Newspapers as Textbooks

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TRAINING high school students to be discriminating readers of newspapers is the specialty of Miss Margaret Sullivan, teacher of English in Cleveland, Ohio. So important is Miss Sullivan's work considered by educators that she was invited to New York to explain her methods to a class at Teachers' College, Columbia University, during this year's summer school.

To Miss Sullivan, her method of teaching English through good journalism, seems the most simple and logical thing in the world. It is so constructive, so practical and so comprehensive that her pupils, by the time they graduate from the South High School of Cleveland not only know how to sift the wheat from the chaff in the ordinary daily newspaper, but understand the make-up of a newspaper and something of its advertising and circulation departments, bookkeeping and purchase of supplies.

It is during the senior year of high school that Miss Sullivan's students in English publish a small weekly newspaper. The group is so organized that each member of the class has an opportunity to serve an apprenticeship at every detail of the work, in order to put to the test what has been already taught and to reveal latent talent. Boys and girls work together as editors, reporters and copywriters; the camera club of the school provides the illustrations, and the art department decides on arrangement. Even the commercial department of the school is called into service for typing and bookkeeping, purchase of supplies and similar details that would naturally fall into such a department in the regular routine of actual business.

Miss Sullivan feels that her method of teaching English awakens a keen interest in her students in all desirable national and international affairs as these are the subjects chosen for study and editorial comment in the school newspaper. Daily papers are read with a view to discovering news items, editorials, feature articles and unusual headlines and pictures of sufficient merit to present to the class for discussion. The articles gleaned from other papers as well as those prepared for the school newspaper are all used as practical lessons in English composition.

The outcome of this method of teaching English will obviously be an unusual discrimination in determining the worth of a newspaper and deciding in favor of publications that do not feature crime and scandal. Miss Sullivan reports a most commendable sense of pride among the members of the class in their individual selection of subjects for discussion which indicates a desirable sense of responsibility as well as appreciation of literary and news values

Cultural and Practical Design

The Boston School of Interior Decoration and Architectural Design is anticipating an unusually interesting school year. An exceptional senior class has already elected the senior schedule, which will include: lectures presented by Harvard University instructors, museum authorities, and trade experts; class trips to outstanding shops, museums, and period houses; and studio problems developing the responsibility and initiative of each student.

In addition to professional courses for high school and college graduates and mature people, special emphasis is being placed this year on home makers' and cultural courses for home makers and women who are interested in interior decoration as an art for pure enjoyment, or as an art for constructive application to a present or future building and furnishing problem.

Perspectives Broadened

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

THE more one knows of German schools and educators the more one admires them. Despite the war, they have progressed far beyond the standpoints of the former Imperial Government, and Germans are striving to make their schools into centers of true humanity.

The Dorotheenstädtisches Realgymnasium, Berlin, for instance, found itself facing great odds during and after the war. In June, 1921, a group of teachers, parents and former scholars met and decided to secure and maintain a country home, in which groups of youngsters could enjoy a wholesome outdoor holiday. At considerable personal sacrifice the promoters of the scheme secured a farmhouse and grounds at Arnsberg, Silesia, about 2200 feet above sea level, and fitted it out very simply to accommodate 12 pupils in winter or 20 in summer, a master, a house-mother and a maid. Stays of fourteen days to a month, filled with excursions, light outdoor work, and suitable lessons, were found to work wonders with the lads. By August, 1925, a total of 459 members in 34 groups had been entertained at the Landheim.

In addition to the physical benefits enjoyed by the children, it was found that the Landheim was proving of great cultural value, and by another big effort it was improved inside and out, and made into a permanent part of the school life. The Landheim provides the boys with that priceless experience of living and working in and for a large group, which is denied to the day scholar in a city school. The lighter work of the house and farm is divided among the guests, who also learn to regulate their own affairs. Thus is laid the foundation of a sense of public responsibility, which is further developed by acquaintance with the conditions of peasant life as contrasted with that of the town. Friendly relations are consciously cultivated with the village people, and many acts of kindness have led to the breaking down of social barriers. Country boys have been entertained in Berlin, and each December a collection of clothes is made and dispatched to the village authorities in good time for Christmas distribution.

The lessons given at the Heim are related to the surroundings. Nearness to the frontier, direct observation of nature and geology, the mountain scenery of the Riesengebirge—all give opportunity for lessons in history, geography, literature and nature, which open new perspectives to these city boys. The classes which have passed their final school examinations are especially selected for a course in this broadening environment.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Shop of the "Parapluie"

IT IS raining both ways in Paris, down and up. Every drop that falls from the dripping, lead-gray skies bounces back up from the pavement in a little private shower of its own, which moistens every available inch of silk stocking to be seen on the Boulevards. There is no wetter rain to be found than October and November rain in Paris! It pours, it splashes, it runs in rivulets, it soaks; and, last but not least, it continues day in and out. There are many other adjectives which might be applied to it; but, with no Thesaurus near at hand, it is difficult to think of words sufficiently liquid!

Oddly enough, the streets are not filled with raincoats, though umbrellas blossom out with sudden and serious intent.

The little shops on the side streets, bearing the word "Parapluies," take on a positively festive air. And why not? The counter is flanked by dripping customers, who have waited to replace that mislaid umbrella until the cloudy season. A whole shop given up to umbrellas! Who would suppose it essential? Not one only, but literally hundreds of them supply Parisians with shelter from the autumn drizzle.

Some enterprising person should inquire into the statistics of the thing. The computation of how many umbrellas are sold in the month of October, in Paris, would keep a person busy for months on a research entirely new.

The main object of a parapluie is not to keep out water. Oh, no! It is to be an accessory to the act of costuming for a rainy day. A red coat requires a red umbrella. A green suit requires a green one. And the "ad infinitum" lies in the fact that a Frenchwoman, owning a blue umbrella, would not go out beneath it unless she wore a harmonizing costume. They are so ridiculously small, some just a few inches of silk on either side of a central spoke, whence the rain, running boisterously down, falls off in eight little streams from the other spokes, surrounding the hapless bearer of the decoration with a circular waterfall. Just so it keeps the water from milady's bonnet! She asks no other boon.

Thus the shop of the parapluie has become an institution as distinct as that of the hosier or of the glover. To visit the place is a real experience to the uninitiated. It is usually a dark little room, with a somewhat knobby appearance, due to the fact that umbrella handles protrude from every convenient wall space.

Over in the farthest, darkest corner sits the shopkeeper, regarding the weather with an appraising eye and her visitors without emotion, while a big, white, sleepy cat licks its paws at her feet. She knows her customers will buy. Obviously, it is all they can do. So why be excited about it?

One does not, in Paris, pick up half-a-dozen umbrellas from a rack, choose the least expensive and depart beneath its ample folds. For buying the umbrella is a matter of moment. Even Monsieur examines the color of the handle, holds it against his suit to see whether it matches, compares it with his cane if he carries one and chooses his silk with the eye of a connoisseur.

And as for Madame! She begins with the silk, picking out color and quality from rolls and rolls offered for her inspection. Next the handle. Shall it be an ivory dog's head, a green enameled snake, or a plain wood finished with tassels to match the silk? It is an exciting moment.

Then the frame. Shall it be a flat, round shape, or a bowl effect? Shall it be tiny or fairly competent? Shall it have fancy tips at the ends of the spokes? These points require endless discussion, "et puis," "alors," and finally "bien." And, before the discussion has ended, Madame the shopkeeper is measuring off the silk and has already started to fit it to the frame; the handle is screwed to the center, a leather thong goes through it and is finished with gay tassels. And, if one has an hour to spare, watching the rain from the doorway, one's umbrella will be made to order over in the corner and one may walk off, carrying the completed trophy.

Moreover, is the rain discouraged by the silken flotilla? Not at all. Contrary to its custom elsewhere, the rain in Paris does not cease when one goes forth to unfurl an umbrella. To say that umbrellas blossom out is no mistake. Looking down at the streets from an upper window, they are like a gorgeous parterre, orange and red, green and blue, set off by shining black.

D. I. D.

A Cane-Mill

Old Mose had piled the wagon high with purple stalks of sugar cane, and was on the verge of driving off, when Lucy and I discovered his treachery. We had helped him break down the cane and strip it, after which he had faithfully promised to take us to the mill as a fitting reward for our services. Lucy, swinging down from her perch on the lowest limb of the chinaberry tree, shouted to him to wait for us; but Mose seemed engrossed in the intricate fastening of the heavy gate, and paid not the slightest attention. Fortunately, we spied Dinah Lou, a basket of eggs balanced precariously on her head, coming up from the cabins. We enlisted her on our side.

"You Mose," she shouted, shaking her first over her head and thus endangering the eggs. "Mose, come back heah and git des chillun. How come you gwine off an' leavin' dem?" Mose shuffled obediently back and swung us into the wagon.

We bumped and jerked down the rutty little road. Goldenrod waved to us from either side and hundreds of black-eyed Susans swayed with each slight shiver of a breeze. Mose cut and peeled joints of the cane for us, and we chewed busily on these until we were over the long red clay hill to the mill. Someone handed each of us a cup of cane juice. We drank it eagerly and stopped for a moment to watch the juice being pressed from the stalks. It ran through pipes into vats, under which charcoal fires were burning. Negroes skimmed the surface of the simmering sirup with wooden paddles. Mose had a difficult time persuading us to leave; but a bucket of the newly made sirup, and the promise of some of Dinah Lou's hot biscuit, at length proved a powerful argument.

Greek Drama and the Mask

In Greece we find the mask being developed as part of its dramatic art. The early Greek theater imposed, by its shape and design, the form and structure of the plays performed. Thus the large theaters, dealing with traditional subjects and legends familiar to the people, made it necessary for the actors to wear stilted boots and buskins. Details of facial expression, so much desired, could not be seen by a large audience at a distance removed from the stage; hence it naturally followed that the actors wore improvised masks. Necessity is the mother of invention, and in a short period we find particular types of masks made and adapted to the many different characters portrayed. This is evidenced by the manner in which comedies and tragedies limited and conditioned certain fixed standards for the expression of the emotions.

Rapid was the development of the mask under the patronage of the Greek theater, and with this growth we find the craftsman at work inserting in the mouth of the mask metal bars and other devices by means of which the voice of the speaker was made stronger and the undertone of the mask made less audible. An entire Greek chorus used masks, all of which were the same design. The whites of the eyes were painted on the wood and a small space was opened for the pupil through which the actor could see.

Women were not allowed on the early Greek stage. Hence the mask became a ready measure of adequate disguise. Greek expressions in art were not long in finding their way into Rome and, through the Etruscan importations, masks became essential parts in the Roman theater art especially around the time of 115 B. C.

Temple dances in Japan are performed with masks. . . . On the stage of the drama in this same country, the mask has remained almost unchanged for four centuries. In Italy a peculiar half mask is used which was developed during the Renaissance. The lower part of the wearer's face remained exposed, while the nose took upon itself exaggerated and grotesque forms. This disguise did not prevent nor interfere with the control of the speaking voice.

Today the carnival, the pageant, and the modern theater with its related arts enable the mask to again come to the fore in a place of great value in art and decoration.—HERBERT KNIPFIN, in "Masks."

Thorwaldsen at Nysöe

Thorwaldsen, in 1838, had attained universal fame. The frigate Rota was despatched to bring a cargo of his works to Copenhagen, and he was to arrive at the same time, perhaps to remain in Denmark.

Close to Presto Bay, surrounded by wood-grown banks, lies Nysöe, the principal seat of the barony of Stampenborg, a place which, through Thorwaldsen, has become remarkable in Denmark. The open strand, the beautiful beech woods, even the little town seen through the orchards, at some few hundred paces from the mansion, make the place worthy of a visit on account of its truly Danish scenery. Here Thorwaldsen found his best home in Denmark; here he seemed to increase his fame, and here a series of his last beautiful bas-reliefs were produced.

Baron Stampe was one of nature's noblest-minded men; his hospitality and his lady's daughterly affection for Thorwaldsen opened a home for him here, a comfortable and good one. A great energetic power in the baroness incited his activity; she attended him with a daughter's care, elicited from him every little wish, and executed it. . . . He has represented the Stampe family in two bas-reliefs: in the one, representing the mother, the two daughters, and the youngest son, is the artist himself; the other exhibits the father and the two eldest sons.

All circles sought to attract Thorwaldsen; he was at every great festival, in every great society, and every evening in the theater by the side of Oehlenschlaeger. His greatness was allied to a mildness, a straight-forwardness, that in the highest degree fascinated the stranger who approached him for the first time. His Atelier in Copenhagen was visited daily; he therefore felt himself more comfortable and undisturbed at Nysöe. Baron Stampe and his family accompanied him to Italy in 1841, when he again visited that country. The whole journey, which was by way of Berlin, Dresden, Frankfort, the Rhine towns, and Munich, was a continued triumphal procession. The winter was passed in Rome, and the Danes there had a home in which they found a welcome.

The following year Thorwaldsen was again in Denmark, and at his favorite place, Nysöe. On Christmas eve he here formed his beautiful bas-relief, "Christmas Joys in Heaven," which Oehlenschlaeger consecrated with a poem.—HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN, in "Great Men and Famous Women, a Series of Pen and Pencil Sketches" (vol. VIII). Edited by CHARLES F. HORNE.

Joseph Conrad Meets Stephen Crane

My acquaintance with Stephen Crane was brought about by Mr. Pawling, partner in the publishing firm of Mr. William Heinemann.

One day Mr. Pawling said to me: "Stephen Crane has arrived in England. I asked him if there was anybody he wanted to meet and he mentioned two names. One of them was yours." I had then just been reading, like the rest of the world, Crane's "Red Badge of Courage." . . .

Apparently Stephen Crane had received a favourable impression from the reading of the "Nigger of the Narcissus," a book of mine which had also been published lately. I was truly pleased to hear this.

On my next visit to town we met at a lunch. I saw a young man of medium stature and slender build, with very steady, penetrating blue eyes, the eyes of a being who not only sees visions but can brood over them to some purpose. . . . His ignorance of the world at large—he had seen very little of it—did not stand in the way of his imaginative grasp of facts, events, and picturesque men.

His manner was very quiet, his personality at first sight interesting, and he talked slowly with an intonation which on some people, mainly Americans, had, I believe, a jarring effect. But not on me. Whatever he said had a personal note, and he expressed himself with a graphic simplicity which was extremely engaging. He knew little of literature, either of his own country or of any other, but he was himself a wonderful artist in words whenever he took a pen into his hand. Then his gift came out—and it was seen then to be much more than mere felicity of language. His impresalonism of phrase went really deeper than the surface. In his writing he was very sure of his effect. I don't think he was ever in doubt about what he could do. Yet it often seemed to me that he was but half aware of the exceptional quality of his achievement.—JOSEPH CONRAD, in "Notes on Life and Letters."

Photo by Alinari, Florence.

A Drawing by Leonardo da Vinci in the Uffizi Gallery, Florence

THIS lovely head by Leonardo da Vinci, preserved in the Uffizi Gallery in Florence, well exemplifies his own words respecting the drawing of beautiful faces: "Methinks it is no small grace in a painter to be able to give a pleasing air to his figures"; and again: "Women should be represented in modest attitudes . . . and with their heads bending low and sideways."

Here, too, is seen his delight in waving and flowing hair, manifest in so many of his drawings and portraits; and also that "subdued and graceful mystery" which, as Walter Pater writes, "is seen above all in his drawings, and in these chiefly in the abstract grace of the bounding lines."

Supreme among great artists, no figure in the long history of art is more winning, more impelling than he. Vasari wrote of him that, "in his personal beauty, his grace and ability," he was one of those lavishly endowed beings who "clearly displays how his genius is the gift of God and not an acquirement of human art."

Born in 1452, he was early placed by his father, in the "bottega" of the Florentine artist, Andrea Verrocchio, where he soon surpassed his master, so wonderful were his gifts, so boundless his intellectual eagerness and effort; while so fertile was his ingenuity in every line of endeavor, discovery and art, that "in whatever his brain or mind took up he displayed unrivaled . . . vigor, vivacity, excellence, beauty and grace," since "the grace of God so possessed his mind."

With his ceaseless research in the fields of hydraulics, machinery, engineering and many other subjects, he was the pioneer of many a modern invention and, foreseeing the day when the aerial highways would be opened to men, he declared, nearly five hundred years before the conquest of the air had been accomplished: "There shall be wings." Indeed, he himself made and experimented with flying machines and apparatus. A model constructed from his designs and instructions by craftsmen of today was, in fact, an interesting feature of the great Exhibition of the History of Science, held in Florence two years ago.

Some of his greatest works have been lost to us, such as the equestrian statue at Milan, and the "Last Supper" upon which damp has wrought such havoc; but an immense treasure remains, and not the least part of this is comprised in the exquisite drawings, preserved here and there in many collections; little sheets covered with studies of children in varied positions, of hands, or feet, or draperies; of flowers, brambles, trees, anatomical studies, machines, buildings, faces, all drawn with love, and all manifesting mastery and beauty in each infinitesimal touch.

Youth Movement: Germany

Light of wealth, and bright of health, and tripping to a measure,
The lads and girls of Germany have day-long sun for treasure;
With a loaf's crust and a mandolin they foot along in numbers,
And a groat will pay at close of day to roof their easy slumbers.

With care flown, and hair blown, and limbs gone brown with sunning,
In blouses blue and rhythm true, like cornflowers overrunning
The vinelands and Rhinelands and apple-bordered highways,
They are here, there and everywhere, and singing in the byways.

Bu- with holier dew than wind e'er blew their laughing eyes are brightened.
Of more than hoods of worldly goods their shoulders young are lightened.
For the bad past, the mad past, they have flung off forever;
Their eyes have seen a lovelier peace than sunset, hill, or river.

A child crusade, a wild crusade, the wise will only deem it,
Bu- they shall find the city of God while old men only dream it;
With faith so straight, so sure a gait, they cannot miss the mountain
Where all the children of the world shall drink a purer fountain.

GEOFFREY JOHNSON.

Edelmut

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes.

VIELE Menschen möchten gern großmütig, wohltätig und edelmütig sein; sie glauben aber, sie können es sich nicht leisten, ihr Einkommen mit anderen zu teilen. Dies redet ihnen der materielle Sinn ein, um ihre Selbstsucht zu rechtfertigen. Die Offenbarwerdung des Guten wird indessen durch intelligente Freigebigkeit nie vermindert, weil das Gute so unbegrenzt ist wie seine Quelle, Gott. Die Gewohnheit, mit anderen zu teilen, führt nicht zu Begrenzung sondern zu Befreiung und läßt einen das Gute wirksam und auffallend erleben. Es handelt sich also nicht um die Frage: Wer kann es sich leisten, freigebig und edelmütig zu sein? sondern: Wer kann es sich leisten, es nicht zu sein? Ja, wer kann es sich leisten, den befriedigenden Lohn für die Betätigung dieser Tugenden zu entbehren?

Die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, Mary Baker Eddy, hat geschrieben: „Wer befürchtet, zu großmütig zu sein, hat die Kraft verloren, edelmütig zu sein" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, S. 165). Wer möchte nicht, wenn er könnte, gern edelmütig, buchstäblich großmütig sein,—gern nicht nur theoretisch sondern auch praktisch freigebig sein, gern gegen andere Völker und Rassen so hochherzig wie gegen liebe Verwandte und Nachbarn sein? Wo könnte Eifersucht unter den Völkern blühen, wenn alle Menschen diese Fragen in bejahendem Sinne beantworteten? Wie könnten Kriege entstehen? Wie wenige Gesichter könnte die Furcht verfinstern! Wie wenige Hände würde der schlechte Geschäftsgang ihrer rechtmäßigen Aufgaben berauben!

Die Christliche Wissenschaft enthüllt die göttlichen Gesetze, nach denen wahrer Edelmut betätigt werden kann. Sie lehrt den Menschen sein wirkliches geistiges Selbst, den zu Gottes eigenem Gleichnis geschaffenen Menschen, achten. Sie lehrt auch, daß man ohne Freigebigkeit die goldene Regel nicht erfüllen oder Jesus nachfolgen kann. Ferner lehrt die Christliche Wissenschaft den Menschen die falschen, selbstsüchtigen Ansprüche der Materialität leugnen, die ihn von edelmütigem Handeln abhalten. Ohne das erleuchtete geistige Verständnis, das die Wissenschaft gibt, können Anstrengungen, großmütig zu sein, nur zu falschem Märtyrertum und lästigem, ungeschätztem, unbelohntem Geben führen. Wer aber durch die Christliche Wissenschaft die Unerläßlichkeit der Liebe, Gottes, des Guten erkannt hat, kann in Gedanken, Worten und Werken nicht selbstsüchtig bleiben.

Es ist ein großer Fehler, der Versuchung nachzugeben, sich nur um sich selber und Liebgewonnenes zu kümmern und zu glauben, daß man sich auf keine andere Fürsorge sicher verlassen könne. Dies hieße Gottes Allmacht und liebreiche Fürsorge für Seine ganze Schöpfung leugnen und vor Gottes Reichtum des Guten —Versorgung, Gesundheit, Freude, Schutz und Erhaltung—die Tür schließen. Die Sanftmut, der alles Gute zufällt, wird nur dadurch erlangt, daß man den Eigendünkel umkehrt, gemäß den Worten: „Ich weiß, Herr, daß des Menschen Tun steht nicht in seiner Gewalt". Die Erkenntnis, daß das Ego Gemüt ist, und daß des Menschen Individualität die Widerspiegelung der Individualität dieses einen Gemüts ist, macht das Selbst zum Diener anstatt zum habgierigen Herrscher. Dieses Wissen führt zu geistiger Freiheit, in der die Kraft, gegen alle Menschen großmütig, höflich, freundlich und edelmütig zu sein, sich auf das Göttliche stützt.

Der Eigentümer eines riesig großen Kirschbaumes, der mehr Frucht trug als mehrere Bäume von gewöhnlicher Größe zusammen, wurde gefragt, ob es ihn nicht ärgere, wenn ihn Kinder um einen Teil der verlockenden Frucht bitten. Der Mann antwortete, er glaube, daß die Knaben und Mädchen ein Recht auf einen Teil der Kirschen hätten, und daß der Baum für seinen Bedarf und Gewinn immer reichlich genug trage. Der Frager empfand bei der aus der Antwort ersichtlichen Freigebigkeit und Hochherzigkeit eine sanfte Zurechtweisung. Dieser Mann befolgte vielleicht unwissend das biblische Gebot, das den Israeliten untersagte, ihre Äcker bis auf die letzte Ähre abzuernten, die Weinstöcke ein zweitesmal nachzulesen, um jede hängen gebliebene Traube zu sammeln, oder wegen einer vergessenen Garbe zum Acker zurückzugehen. Diese Gesetze, deren Befolgung Barmherzigkeit und Wohltätigkeit gegen die Armen und Fremden bedeutete, für die damals nicht öffentlich gesorgt wurde, wurden von den Hebräern bereitwillig beachtet, nicht weil sie mehr hatten, als sie brauchten, sondern weil in ihrem Glauben Gedeihen, Wachstum und Ernte mit dem Gehorsam gegen das Sittengesetz verknüpft war.

Diese Gesetze lassen sich zwar unter den heutigen Wirtschaftsbedingungen vielleicht nicht buchstäblich anwenden; wer möchte aber zugeben, daß er den Acker restlos abernte anstatt Edelmut und Großmut zu pflegen? Der Christliche Wissenschafter sicher nicht. Im Handel, in der Anstellung, im Geld- und Gerichtswesen, in nationalen und internationalen Beziehungen wünscht der Wissenschafter nichts so sehr als gegen alle Menschen im Denken und Handeln gerecht zu sein. Er braucht keine Ährennachlese zu halten, weil jeder Tag ihm ein neues, ungeerntetes Feld der Gelegenheit bringt, auf dem er die Schätze des geistigen Seins sammeln kann. Ihn spornen zu größerer Betätigung der Großmut und des Edelmuts die Worte der Mary Baker Eddy an (Miscellany, S. 165): „Wer am selbstlosesten ist, ist der beste Mann oder die beste Frau".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Reflection

Beauty is a lily,
Sparkling and cool,
Its bowl of dewy petals
Stemming in a pool.

Meditate on beauty,
Hold it, and look!—
Beauty shall be doubled,—
A lily in a brook.

—LEW SARETT, in "Wings Against the Moon."

Magnanimity

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANY have the desire to be generous, charitable, magnanimous, but feel that they cannot afford to share their own supply with others. Such is the argument of material sense in support of selfishness. However, the manifestation of good is never diminished by intelligent liberality, because good is as unlimited as its source, God. The practice of sharing with others is not a limiting but a liberating experience; and it is a practice which operates to bring good actively and conspicuously into experience. The question, then, is not, Who can afford to be liberal and magnanimous? but, Who can afford not to be? Who, indeed, can afford to miss the satisfying reward of practicing these virtues?

The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, has written, "He who is afraid of being too generous has lost the power of being magnanimous" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 165). Who would not be magnanimous, literally great of mind, if he could; willing to be generous in deed as well as in theory; willing to be as generous toward other nations and races as toward his own loved relatives or neighbors? If mankind as a whole should answer these questions affirmatively, where could international jealousy flourish? how could wars start? how few faces would fear be able to cloud! how few hands would depression rob of their rightful tasks!

Christian Science unfolds the divine laws which make true magnanimity practicable. It teaches man to respect his real spiritual selfhood, man made in God's own likeness. It also teaches that generosity is needed if one is to fulfill the Golden Rule, or to follow in Jesus' footsteps. Furthermore, Christian Science teaches man to deny the false, egotistical claims of materiality which inhibit him from acts of magnanimity. Without the enlightened spiritual understanding that Science gives, efforts to be generous may lead only to a false belief of martyrdom and to burdened, unappreciated, unrewarded giving. But no one can remain self-centered in thought, act, or speech who has learned through Christian Science the infinitude of Love, of God, of good.

To yield to the temptation to care only for self and the things cherished by self, on the assumption that there is no other care upon which one may safely depend, is a great mistake. It means to deny God's omnipotent and tender care for all His creation, and to close the door on God's abundant good, expressed as supply, health, joy, protection, and preservation. Meekness, which inherits all good, is attained only by the reversing of conceit, in accordance with the words, "O Lord, I know that the way of man is not in himself." To know that the Ego is Mind, and that man's individuality is the reflection of the individuality of this one Mind, makes self a servant instead of a grasping master. Such knowledge ushers in spiritual freedom, wherein the power to be generous, courteous, kind, and magnanimous toward all is divinely sustained.

The owner of a phenomenally large cherry tree, a tree which bore a larger crop than the collective crop of several ordinary large trees, was asked if he were not annoyed by children asking for a share of the tempting fruit. The man answered that he believed that the boys and girls were entitled to a share of the cherries; and that there was always an abundance on the tree for his own satisfaction and profit. The one who had asked the question felt a gentle rebuke at the generosity and magnanimity revealed in the answer. This man, perhaps unknowingly, had been obeying the Scriptural injunction which forbade the Israelites to reap the corners of their fields at harvest time, to go over the boughs of the vine a second time for the last ounce of fruit, or to go back to the field for the forgotten sheaf of grain. These laws, obedience to which meant mercy and charity for the poor and stranger, for whom no organized provision was made in that era, were willingly obeyed by the Hebrews, not because they had more than they needed, but because their religion linked prosperity, increase, and fruition with obedience to the moral law.

While these laws may not seem practical for literal application under modern economic conditions, still, who would care to admit that he was reaping corners instead of cultivating magnanimity, great-mindedness? Certainly not the Christian Scientist. In matters of commerce, of employment, of finance, of justice, and of national and international relations, the Scientist desires nothing so much as to be right in thought and deed toward all. He has no need to reap corners, because each day brings him a fresh unharvested field of opportunity, wherein he may gather the treasures of spiritual being. He has as his inspiration to greater attainments along the lines of generosity and magnanimity these words of Mary Baker Eddy (*ibid.*, p. 165): "The best man or woman is the most unselfed."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

To a Dog

You shaggy Loveliness,
What call was it?—What dream
beyond a guess,
Lured you, gray ages back,
From that lone bivouac
Of the wild pack?—
Was it your need or ours? The
calling trail
Of faith that should not fail?
Of hope dim understood?—
That you should follow our poor
humanhood,
Only because you would!
To search and circle,—follow and
outstrip,
Men and their fellowship;
And keep your heart no less,
Your to-and-fro of hope and wistfulness,
Through all world-weathers and
against all odds!

—JOSEPHINE PRESTON PEABODY, in "Harvest Moon."

London Pigeons

I have been watching the birds, the little gray-winged pigeons that build their nests in many niches and crevices of London's stone. They sleep in the petals of the carved roses of Westminster Hall; they fly from the folded hands of the peaceful saints to light upon the statue of Richard the First; they perch upon his head and drink the lingering drops of rain from his hair.

Ragged nests drape the laughing cherubims of St. Paul's, and little feathers drop from the crowns of the carved figures of bygone kings. Around Nelson's Column they fly—round and round—away and away across the Green Park to Buckingham Palace. Like a shadow they pass over the tall black chimney pots.

"Where now?—where now?" cry the restless young.

"To the Tower," call the mothers, "The Tower of London."

Up and away they go again, dipping and wheeling, circling and swinging, their wings clapping in the air, agleam in the sun. They ride on the masts and riggings of ships passing up the Thames, and on the Embankment they rest, to bask in the sun and preen their wings. But it is Trafalgar Square and St. Paul's that they favor at meal time.

"Feed the birds—feed the birds," call the old women, holding out little bags of seed.

"Buy nuts for the birds—one penny—nuts for the birds." Children come, young girls and grubby urchins, pushing clumsy prams and clinging to the hands of tiny sisters. Eager little boys stand on tiptoe, scarcely daring to breathe while the pigeons perch on their arms and hop upon their heads and shoulders.

"Buy seed for the birds," sing the old women, while the children, gathering in little impatient groups are buying it as fast as they can.

They have no fear, these soft winged friends; quietly they eat from the little outstretched hands. With the dusk, they go to sleep and, with the dawn, they awake—to fly again into the glory of the London morning.

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PRICES OFF IN QUIET MOVING STOCK MARKET

Marked Contraction in Volume of Business—Closing Heavy

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 (AP)—Stocks reacted today but the decline was accompanied by a marked contraction in volume. Many prominent issues, however, dipped 2 to 3 points or more.

U. S. Steel, General Electric, Woolworth, Borden and American Can dropped a couple of points, while American Telephone, Allied Chemical, Case, Consolidated Gas, du Pont, Coca Cola, New York Central and New Haven were off more than 3.

Western Union, Auburn and Atchison yielded half a dozen points. Sales totaled less than 1,500,000 shares. The closing was heavy.

The firmer money market which has followed last week's increase in the New York rediscount rate was reflected in a sag in the high-grade, low-yield bonds which normally respond to changes in trends in the money market. Call loans renewed at 2 per cent for the first time since April, after rising from 1½ per cent to 2 during Friday's session. Bankers' acceptance rates were again advanced.

Cotton a Bright Spot

Suspension of the old bond house of Kountze Brothers was without notable influence. This firm, while one of the older members of the stock exchange, has been less active in recent years.

Cotton was a bright spot in the day's markets, rising rather briskly in response to announcement that southern bankers and the Farm Board were aligned behind a plan to keep 7,000,000 bales off the market until next July 31.

Foreign reports included discussions of the early prospect of a test of the strength of the Bruening Government in Germany, and the apparent approach of a general election in England, as well as increasing tension in the Sino-Japanese situation.

Commission house comment remained cheerful, although there was little inclination to recommend fresh purchases until the market had had time to consolidate its position after last week's violent rebound.

The weekly condition statement of the Federal Reserve member banks, appearing for the week ended Oct. 7, showed the huge decline of $265,000,000 in loans on securities, giving fresh evidence of the extent of the forced liquidation that had been accomplished. In contrast, brokers' loans declined for that period only $171,000,000.

Bonds Recede

The better grade of bonds responded today to the firmer money market by declining. Trading continued active.

Atchison general 4s reached a new low for this year at 92½, which is 3 points lower than Saturday's close. The trading in this issue, which is recognized generally as one of the best railroad loans, was unusually heavy. American Telephone debenture 5s of 1960 and of 1965, Duquesne Light 4½s, which experienced a heavy turnover, and Consolidated Gas of New York 5½s made varying declines.

United States Treasury and Liberty loans generally were lower and several of them reached new minimum prices. The Liberty fourth 4¼s were active but trading in the other members of this group was limited.

Recessions in bonds of sucn high investment character was more or less in keeping with rising money rates as the credit of the borrowers is so high that the prices of the bonds are determined pretty much by their interest returns as compared with open market money rates.

However, the decline extended to other bonds whose market course results from other considerations. The downward movement was extensive as the following diversified list of active issues indicates.

Bonds to sell from one to two points lower included: Missouri Pacific series F 5s, St. Louis-San Francisco 4½s of 1978, Erie 5s of 1975, American & Foreign Power 5s, International Telephone debenture 5s, French 7s, German 5½s, and German Central Agricultureal Bank 6s of October 1960. Fractional losses were common.

Stock-privilege obligations declined irregularly. American Telephone 4½s of 1939 and International Telephone 4½s of 1939 lost about 2 points each.

DIVIDENDS

Loew's Boston Theaters Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 15 cents, payable Nov. 2 to stock of record Oct. 24.

Federal Knitting Mills Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 62½ cents on the common, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 15.

Raymond Concrete Pile Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the preferred, payable Nov. 2 to stock of record Oct. 20.

Hambros Bank, Ltd. of London, declared an interim dividend of 6½ per cent, less tax, compared with 7½ per cent, less tax, for the like period a year ago.

Institution For Savings in Roxbury and vicinity declared the usual semiannual dividend on deposits of 2¼ per cent, payable Oct. 16.

Savannah Sugar Refining Corp. declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the common, payable Nov. 2 to stock of record Oct. 15.

Godfrey L. Cabot, Inc., declared an initial dividend of $10, payable Oct. 31 to stock of record Oct. 15.

Peabody Coal Co. of Chicago declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the 6 per cent preferred, payable Nov. 2 to stock of record Oct. 26.

HIGHLAND TRUST CLOSED

SOMERVILLE, Mass., Oct. 13—Bank Commissioner Guy took charge of the affairs of the Highland Trust Company of Somerville today. Total deposits were approximately $5,800,000, of which $4,353,000 was in the savings department. Capital is $150,000, surplus and undivided profits $281,000. Bank Commissioner Guy said: "The Highland Trust Company of Somerville was closed today in order to protect depositors and conserve assets, heavy withdrawals having depleted cash resources."

NATIONAL SERVICE COMPANIES

The subsidiary companies of National Service Companies report sales of fuel oils for the year ended Sept. 30, of 39,819,427 gallons, an increase of 10,732,000 gallons over the like period in the previous year. The National Service Companies' organization distributes petroleum products to 190 of the important cities and towns of Westchester County, N. Y., and the New England States from Bridgeport, Conn., to Portland, Maine.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1931 High	1931 Low	Stocks	Div.	Sales	High	Low	Oct. 13	Oct. 10
109½	100	Abraham & S pf	7	100	100	100	100	..
21½	7	Adams Express		1200	10	9½	9¾	9¾
33½	23½	Adams Millis	3	300	27½	27½	27½	..
23½	10	Addressograph	1	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	..
11½	3	Advance Rumely		200	4	4	4	..
100¾	90	Ajax Rubber		1400	90	90	90	..
30½	8	Alaska-Juneau		2400	13½	12¾	13½	13½
13¾	3¾	Allegheny Corp		4800	4¼	4	4¼	3¾
18½	8	Allegh pf ww xxx		300	12¾	12	12½	12½
145¾	68	Allied Chemical	6	1400	71½	69½	70½	71½
45¾	14	Allis Chalmers	1	1400	17¾	16¼	16¾	17½
16½	6	Alpha Port Cem	1	400	11	11	11	..
3¾	..	Amal Leather		200	..	..	..	..
31	12	Amerada	2	300	14¾	14½	15½	15¾
39¾	5½	Am Ag Ch Del		400	7¾	7¼	7¾	..
45¾	18	Am Bank Note	1	300	22½	22¼	23¾	..
32	11¼	2.40 Am Brake Shoe			22	22	22	24¼
134½	60	Am Brake Shoe pf		10	80	80	80	..
132¾	71½	Am Can		18500	77¾	73	77	84¼
143½	134½	Am Can pf		100	132	132	132	132
38¾	8	Am Car & Fdry		400	17	15¾	15¾	16
68	40	Am Car & F pf		100	60	60	60	61¾
43¾	6½	Am Chain		100	8	8	8	..
16	3¾	Am Encaustic T		300	4	4	4	4¼
23½	8	Am European		300	11	11	11	..
31¾	19¾	Am Ice Pow		10400	11¾	11¼	11¾	11¾
106	45¼	Am Ice Pow 7		200	50	50	50	..
73½	25	Am Ice Pow 8pf		300	30	30	30	..
3	1	Am Hide & L		100	..	..	..	..
31¾	10½	Am Int	2	400	11¾	11	11¾	11¾
28	6	Am International		900	8¾	8¼	8¾	8¾
1¼	½	Am La France		100	..	..	..	..
25	17½	1.60 Am Locomotive		100	11¾	11¾	11¾	13
94¾	61	Am Loco pf		100	81	81	81	..
22¾	8	Am Metal		200	7¾	7¾	8	7¾
89½	36	Am Metal 6%		120	36	36	36	..
39½	23½	Am Nat Gas pf		800	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
64½	24½	Am Power & Lt		1300	29¾	28¾	29¾	30¾
102	70	Am Pcl. 6% pf		100	70	70	70	..
21¾	7	.60 Am Radiator		3200	8	8¼	8¼	8¾
150	112	Am Radiator pf		10	118	118	118	..
13¾	3¾	Am Republics		300	4½	4½	4½	4½
37¾	10	Am Rolling Mill		1400	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
66	27	5 Am Safety Razor		400	32	32	32	34
32½	19¾	1½ Am Smelt & Ref		1400	24¾	23	23	23¾
5½	½	Am Solvents & C		300	¾	¾	¾	..
11¼	7¾	Am Steel Fdries		400	11	10¾	10¾	11¾
113	70¼	7 Am Steel Fdr pf		10	81	80	80	..
60	34½	5 Am Sugar Ref		400	40¾	40¼	40¼	41
108½	90	7 Am Sug Ref pf		100	92	92	93	93½
201¾	121½	9 Am Tel & Tel		18800	133½	132	132½	137¾
110½	78¼	7 Am Type Fdr pf		10	85	85	85	..
80¾	23¼	3 Am Wat Wks		1800	31¼	29¾	29½	31
107	75	6 Am Wat pf 6		400	78¾	78	78¾	..
70	22	3 Am WW&E ct		700	30½	27	27	27
11⅞	3¾	.. Am Woolen		800	5¾	4¾	4¾	5¼
40	20	.. Am Woolen pf		700	23	22¾	22¾	24½
8¾	2¾	.. Am Zinc Lead&S		200	4	4	4	4
45½	23	.. Am Zinc L&S pf		400	30¾	29½	30¼	30½
43¼	13¾	.. Anaconda Cop		6700	15¾	15	15¾	15¾
36¼	14	1 Anaconda Wire		100	14¾	14¾	14¾	..
36	13	2.40 Anchor Cap		100	18	18	18	..
18	8	Archer Daniels		400	9	8¾	8¾	9¼
72	20	7 Armour Del pf		700	35	35	35	36
4½	1	.. Armour Ill A		200	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
2½	½	.. Armour Ill B		1800	¾	¾	¾	..
47	6	.. Armour Ill pf		400	9	8¼	9	8
9	3½	.. Arnold Constable		100	4	4	4	..
29¾	9¾	1 Asso Dry Goods		700	13¾	11¾	13¾	13¾
203¾	97½	10 Atchison T&SF		2300	117	111	112	117
108¼	90½	5 Atchison pf		300	96½	95	96½	..
126	50	7 Atl Coast Line		400	68	67¾	67¾	67½
23¾	9¼	1 Atl Refining		1300	11¼	11	11¼	11½
54	21	4 Atlas Powder		400	23¾	22	22	..
99½	80	6 Atlas Powder pf		20	80	80	80	..
295½	84½	4½ Auburn Auto		21400	119¼	111	111	119½
5	1½	.. Auto Sales pf		20	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
6¼	2½	.. Aviation Corp Del		400	2¾	2¾	2¾	3¾

—B—

27⅞	6¼	..	Baldwin Loco	400	9¾	8¾	8¾	10
87½	28	4	Balt & Ohio	8900	38	35½	36	39¾
107	100	6½	Bamberger pf	140	101¾	101	101½	..
20	13¾	..	Barker Bros	20	13¾	13¾	13¾	..
14½	4¾	..	Barnsdall A	1200	6	5½	5¾	5¾
81	37	4	Beatrice Cream	400	46	45¼	45¾	47
111	93½	7	Beatrice Cr pf	100	95	95	95	..
62	37½	3	Beech-Nut Pack	400	43	43	43	..
80¾	62¼	4.12	Belg Nat Rys ppf	400	64¾	64½	64¾	..
25½	12⅝	1	Bendix Aviation	3000	16¾	15⅞	15⅞	17½
46¼	24⅜	2	Best & Co	400	29¾	28½	28½	30
70⅝	24¼	2	Bethlehem Steel	15900	29¾	28	28½	30¾
129¾	75	7	Beth Steel pf	100	97	97	97	..
29	8	1	Blaw Knox	300	11	11	11	11½
43	20¾	1½	Bohn Alum & Br	400	25½	25	25	28¾
76½	37	3†	Borden	3900	48¼	45¼	45½	48½
30¾	9¾	1	Borg Warner	1400	12⅞	12	12	13½
22¾	8¼	1½	Briggs Mfg	2200	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	10
5¼	¾	..	Brockway	600	1⅛	1	1⅛	1⅛
69¾	31½	4	Brooklyn Man T	1700	39½	37¾	37¾	40¾
15	3¼	..	Brunswick Balke	500	4	4	4	..
9½	2¾	..	Bruns Terminal	400	3¾	3½	3½	3¾
20⅞	5	..	Bucyrus Erie	1200	6¾	6¼	6¼	6½
34⅛	7⅜	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	200	9	9	9	..
5⅝	2	..	Budd Mfg	300	2⅞	2½	2½	3½
50	25	..	Budd Mfg pf	10	24	24	24	..
13	4½	1	Budd Wheel	1200	5¾	4¾	4¾	5½
23	4	..	Bullard	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	6
32¼	10	1	Burroughs Add	2200	13½	13¾	12¾	13
104	55	7	Bush Term deb	10	60	60	60	60
113	90	7	Bush T Bldgs pf	10	90	90	90	..
3¾	1⅞	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	300	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
69¾	12⅝	..	Byers	1300	18½	16¾	16¼	18¾

—C—

53	13½	2	Calif Packing	400	16	15⅝	15⅝	16
16¾	7½	1	Campbell W&C	600	9⅞	9	9	..
113⅜	3½	..	Calumet & Hecla	600	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
45	14	3	Canada Dry	1100	19¼	18½	18½	19¼
45⅜	11	1¼	Canadian Pacific	2700	15	14	14	14⅞
25	17½	1.60	Cannon Mills	200	19	19	19	19
16	8	..	Capital Admin	100	8	8	8	8
131½	33¼	..	CaseTesh	47100	49¾	44	44½	48¾
116	53	7	Case Tresh pf	10	67½	67½	67½	..
52½	11½	3	Caterpillar Trac	600	15	14	14	15½
16	4	..	Celanese Corp	400	8	8¾	8¾	..
37¾	12¼	..	Celotex Co pf	50	14	14	14	14
25¾	15	1½	Central Aguirre	200	17½	17½	17½	..
8¼	2½	..	Century Ribbon	400	6½	6¼	6¼	6¼
30½	9⅞	1	Cerro de Pasco	1000	14¾	14	12	14
7¼	2¼	..	Certain-Teed	400	3⅝	3½	3½	..
54½	19¼	3	Chesapeake Corp	800	28¼	24	24	28½
46½	23½	2½	Ches & Ohio	1800	31	29¼	29½	32
27½	12	..	Chi & Gt W pf	500	18½	17¼	17½	18½
8¾	2	..	Chi Mil & P	800	3⅜	3½	3½	3½
15⅜	3⅜	..	Chi Mil & StP pf	1100	6	4⅞	5½	6¼
45½	14	4	Chi & N'western	400	17½	17	17¼	17½
15½	3⅞	..	Chi Pneu Tool	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	6
35	10	..	Chi Pneu T pf	100	12	12	12	12
65½	20	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	200	27½	26	26	29¾
101	50	7	Chi R I & P 7%	200	53	53	53	..
23	8	3	Chi Yellow Cab	200	8½	8½	8½	..
33¾	18½	2½	Childs Company	200	10½	10	10	10½
25¾	11⅜	1	Chrysler	8000	14¾	13¾	13⅝	14¾
4⅜	1	..	City Stores	900	1⅜	1½	1⅜	1¼
25	5	..	City Stores A	60	5	5	5	..
170	97½	7.50	Coca Cola	1800	108½	105	105	109½
53½	49¾	3	Coca Cola A	200	50	50	50	..
50½	28	2½	Colgate-Palm-P	300	33	32½	32½	33¼
17½	7⅜	..	Collins & Aikman	1100	12½	11½	11½	12¾
95	71	7	Collins & A pf	200	85	85	85	..
10¼	7½	..	Colonial Bea Oil	100	9	9	9	..
115	30	8	Colo F & I pf	40	44¾	40	40	..
45⅝	16⅜	2½	Columbia Gas	7500	21	19¾	19¾	21¼
109½	76	6	Columbia G pf A	300	84	84	84	83
111⅜	33	4	Columbian Carb	1600	45	42	42¼	46
23¼	8	1.60	Comm Credit	1300	11¾	10½	10⅞	12
92	55½	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	40	66	65¼	66	66¾
28½	15	2	Comm Cred pf B	100	20	20	20	..
34	15½	2	Comm Inv Tr	800	18¼	17½	17½	18¼
106	99	6½	Comm I Tr 5½%	30	99½	99½	99½	99½
113	101	7	Comm I Tr 7%	100	101	101	101	..
90	70	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	200	70	70	70	..
21½	9½	1	Comm Solvents	6400	11½	10¾	10¾	11½
12	4½	.40	Comwith & So	6200	6	5½	5½	6
100¾	68	6	Comwith & S 6pf	200	78	75	75	78
14¾	6⅞	1	Congoleum Nairn	400	11	10	10	..
15	3¾	..	Consol Film Ind	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅞
18⅜	7¾	2	Consol Film I pf	400	11¾	10¾	10¾	..
109½	61	4	Consol Gas	14700	77¾	67¾	67¾	72½
107	93	5	Consol Gas pf	700	101¼	100½	100½	100¾
1¾	¼	..	Consol Textile	100	½	½	½	..
30	5¼	..	Cont Baking A	100	7	7	7	7
3¾	¾	..	Cont Baking B	200	1	1	1	1
77½	40	6	Cont Baking pf	1000	45½	45	45	45¾
62¾	31½	2½	Cont Can	2100	37¾	35¾	35¾	38
16⅞	4¾	..	Cont Dia Fibre	1100	5½	5	5	..
51½	19½	2.40	Cont Insurance	800	27¾	26	26	27¾
4½	1½	..	Cont Motors	200	1¾	1½	1½	1¾
12	5	..	Cont Oil	3000	6¾	6½	6½	6¾
12	1¼	..	Cont Shares	1600	2	1¾	1¾	2
86½	36¼	3	Corn Products	4500	46½	43¾	44	46¾
152½	126	7	Corn Prod pf	20	133	133	133	..
18	3¾	..	Cotty	400	4¾	4¼	4¼	4¼
34½	20	2†	Cream of Wheat	200	23	23	23	..
63	22	..	Crucible Steel	400	24	23½	24	25¾
106	45	7	Crucible Steel pf	40	68	68	68	69
44	20	6	Cuba Ry pf	200	23	23	23	..
48¾	29	4	Cudahy Packing	200	33	33	33	33
5⅞	1¾	..	Curtis-Wright	2200	2¼	2½	2½	2½
8½	2¼	..	Curtis-Wright A	800	3¾	3	3	3¼
107	70	8	Cushman 8%	10	74	74	74	..
42	12½	..	Cutler Hammer	100	13	13	13	..

—D—

23	4	..	Davison Chem	700	6¼	5¼	5¼	6¼
157¼	93	9	Del & Hudson	900	102	97½	97½	103¾
102	29½	2	Del Lack & W	100	37	37	37	..
45¾	9	..	Denver R G pf	100	11	11	11	..
195	112	8	Detroit Edison	200	126	124¾	126	126½
23	12½	1	Diamond Match	400	16	15½	15¾	16¾
28½	22¼	1½	Diamond M pf	200	24¾	24¾	24¾	25
13½	6¾	1	Dome Mines	2500	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
34	11	1.20	Dominion Stores	400	15¾	15	15	16
21¼	10	1¼	Douglas Air	200	13½	13	13¼	13
107	53¾	3†	Du Pont-de Nem	11500	61½	58	58	62¾
134¾	100	6	Du Pont2deb	400	110¼	110	110	110

—E—

185¾	93	5†	Eastman Kodak	3600	112	107¾	107¾	112¼
136	121	6	Eastman Kod pf	10	121½	121½	121½	..
21½	7¼	1	Eaton Axle & Spg	200	9¼	8¼	9¼	9¼
15½	30	4	Elec Auto-Lite	1600	27	25½	25½	27¾
110	98	7	Elec Auto-L pf	10	101	101	101	..
4½	1¾	..	Elec Boat	300	1½	1½	1½	..
9¾	2½	..	Elec & Mus Ind	1200	4¾	4	4¼	4¾
60¾	16⅞	1	Elec Pow & Lt	7700	21⅝	20¾	20¾	22¼
94½	35	6	El Pw&L 6% pf	100	87	87	87	88½
66	30	4	Elec Stor Battery	200	34	34	34	34¾
1¼	¾	..	Elk Horn Coal	30	¾	¾	¾	..
48¾	30	3	Endicott Johnson	200	33½	32½	32½	..
91	80½	5½	Engirts Pet 1¼pf	100	81	81	81	..
33⅜	18½	2½	Columbia Oil Big	1100	19¾	18	18	19¾
39¾	19¼	..	Erie RR	400	16⅞	14¾	14¾	15
40¼	12	4	Erie RR 2pf	200	13¾	13¼	13¼	13½

—F—

29¾	8	..	Fairbanks Morse	100	7½	7½	7½	..
37½	13	1.35	Fed Dept Stores	400	16¾	16⅜	16¾	17
30	9	1.20	Fed Water Serv	700	16¾	9	9	10¼
54½	22	2.60	Fidelity Phe F In	700	28½	27	27	29½
106	85½	6½	Filene's pf	100	88	88	88	..
46⅜	20¼	6	Firestone T&R pf	1300	47	44¾	44¾	54½
63	41	3½	FirstNatSt Stores	400	47½	47½	47½	48¾
¾	¼	..	Fisk Rubber	200	¾	¾	¾	..
64½	18½	1	Foster-Wheeler	400	14½	13¾	13¾	14¾
25¼	11	.85	Fourth Nat Inv	200	22	22	22	22
38⅜	5	3½	Fox Film A	2700	9	7¾	7¾	8¾
78	67	7	Franklin Sim pf	10	70	70	70	70
43⅛	13¼	3	Freeport Texas	1900	18	17¾	17¼	18⅝

—G—

60	31	3	Gamewell	20	34¾	32½	32½	33
7	2⅜	..	Gen Am Inv	200	4	3¾	3¾	..
73½	34½	4	Gen Am Tnk Car	100	45	45½	45½	47
67	9¾	2	Gen Asphalt	1100	13¾	12¾	13	14
9½	3½	..	Gen Bronze	400	4¾	4¼	4¼	..
65	17	..	Gen Cable pf	70	20	19	19	..
54¾	24¾	1.80	Gen Electric	30200	31¾	29½	29½	31¾
12⅛	11½	.80	Gen Elec Sp	4400	11¾	11¼	11¾	11¾
58	30½	3	Gen Foods	1400	33¼	30½	30½	33¼
8½	3¼	.20	Gen Gas & E A	1200	3½	3¼	3¾	3¼
96¾	23	6	Gen G & E cv pf	100	27	26¾	26¾	27½
35¾	20	2.01	Gen Ital Edison	100	23½	23½	23½	..
50	25	..	Gen Mills	700	23¼	23¼	23½	23¾
43	22¼	2	Gen Motors	36800	28¾	26¾	26¾	28¾
103¾	85	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	800	93	92	92	93½
23	4¾	..	Gen Pub Service	400	6¼	6	6	6¼
84½	23¼	5	Gen Ry Signal	400	36	34	34	37½

—H—

30	26¼	1¾	Hack W pf A	10	27½	27½	27½	..
9¾	3¾	..	Hahn Dept Sto	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	..
17⅝	11	1.20	Hall Printing	400	12	11¾	12	..
44½	17¾	1	Harbison Walker	400	19	18	18	..
10⅝	3	..	Hartman Corp A	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
7⅝	2	..	Hartman Corp B	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
42	14	2	Hawaiian Pine	20	13½	13	13	14
8	1½	..	Hayes Body	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
52	30½	3	Hercules Powder	1100	39¾	38½	38½	..
119¼	105½	7	Hercules Powd pf	100	106	106¼	106½	..
83½	71½	5	Hershey Choc	100	80	80	80	..
130	81	6†	Homestake M	100	103	103	103	103½
9¾	3	..	Houdaille Her B	100	4	4	4	4¼
26½	10	..	Houston Oil	900	20	20	20½	20½
8½	2	..	Houston Oil new	800	8¾	8½	8½	8¾
29¼	12¼	3	Howe Sound	100	14½	13¾	14½	13½
44½	27	3½	Hudson & Man	800	32¾	32	32	33¾
78¾	55	5	Hud & Man pf	200	66	66	66	..
20	5¾	1	Hudson Motor	1200	10¼	10⅛	10½	10½
13¼	3¾	..	Hupp Motors	1100	6	4½	4½	..

—I—

60	23¼	4	Ill Central	700	31½	29½	29½	31¼
56	21	4	Indus Rayon	600	28⅜	27½	27½	..
122	68	6	Ingersoll-Rand	100	85	85	85	88
11⅜	3¼	..	Inspiration Cop	500	4¾	4¼	4¼	4⅞
34	7½	..	Interboro Rap T	400	11½	11	11	11¾
15	4¼	..	Interlake Iron	900	6⅞	4⅞	4⅞	..
3¾	1¼	..	Int Ag Corp	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
81½	7	..	Int Ag pf	300	9¾	9	9	..
179¾	82	6†	Int Business M	100	112	109½	109½	113½
13¾	3¼	.80	Int Carriers	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
62½	12	4	Int Cement	200	20	19½	19½	21¾
69¾	21¼	3½	Int Harvester	3400	39¾	38¾	38¾	39¾
31	10	3b	Int Hydroelec	400	13¾	13¾	13	13
73½	10	4	Int Match pf	1400	31	23	23

COTTON CLOTH MARKET SHOWS IMPROVEMENT

Buying Increases Substantially—Price Tone Steady

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Oct. 13—Sentiment was considerably improved in last week's primary cotton cloth market.

There were a number of active days on which relatively large volumes of print cloths were sold. On Monday more than 1,000,000 yards of one construction, accompanied by a fair volume of other counts, were moved. On Tuesday more than 2,000,000 yards of that same number, the 38½-inch, 64x60s, 5.35-yard, were taken at a new low price of 3⅝c by the bag trade for spot and future delivery running through the first quarter of 1932. On Friday sales of the various styles of print cloths were said to have aggregated more than 10,000,000 yards.

The publication of the Government crop report as of Oct. 1, showing a much improved condition and forecasting a crop of more than 16,000,000 bales, an increase of 600,000 bales over the September estimate, failed to have any adverse influence on the market, as it agreed with private estimates and its effect had already been discounted by the new extremely low prices of both cotton and cotton goods.

Its effect was overshadowed also by the optimistic feeling in financial as well as all commodity markets produced by President Hoover's new plan to relieve the country of the effects of the existing large volume of so-called frozen credits.

Colored yarn and finished sheets and pillow cases shared in the increased business, there being a noticeable increase in sales of flannels and blankets, both of the cotton-mixed and the all-wool varieties. Chambrays and denims continued to sell well.

Print Cloths Hold

In print cloths the 38½-inch, 64x60 5.35-yard was the only number which yielded in price and most of the sales at 3⅝c were of large volume. Many sales for this number were recorded throughout the week at 3¾c. The 60x48, 38½-inch 6.25-yard sold at 3¼c in small lots and 3⅛c in large lots. The 39-inch, 80-square 4.00-yard was the second most active number and sold in large volume at 5c, mostly for spot and near-by delivery. It is said that spots are very scarce, but as yet no premium has been placed upon them. The 68x72, 39-inch 4.75-yard brought 4 to 4⅛c, and the 72x76 4.25-yard 4⅝ to 4¾c.

Pajama checks were active. The 88 squares, 36½-inch 4.00-yard, moved at 5⅝c, and the 72x80 4.70-yard at 5c. Drills were only moderately active. The 30-inch 2.85-yard brought 5½c, and the 37-inch 3.25-yard 4⅞c. The 30-inch, 7-ounce osnaburgs sold at 5⅜c, and the 36-inch 3.90-yard at 3½c.

Sheetings were slightly more active. The 31-inch 48 squares, 5.00-yard, sold at 3½c, and the 36-inch 2.85-yard of the same count at 5¼ to 5¼c, the lower price being for large orders. The 40-inch goods of this same weight and count brought 5¼ to 5⅜c, and the 44x44, 40-inch 5.00-yard brought 3⅝c. Twills, 64x48, 39-inch 6.00-yard, sold at 4c, and the 72x120, 43-inch 3.35-yard at 11¼ to 11½c.

Fine Goods Sales Gain

In the fine goods division, while sales were slightly more numerous, they were all for prompt delivery, and the expected entry of large buyers for forward delivery did not materialize. A number of mills expecting this influx of orders have been piling up stock until it has become burdensome. This situation has resulted in the easing of prices in a number of constructions of combed lawns.

The 88x80, 40-inch, 8.50-yard were sold by southern mills at 8¼c, while most eastern mills maintained the price of 8¾ and 9c. The eastern mills have generally confined their operations to orders in hand and have not accumulated burdensome surplus stocks. The 76x72, 40-inch, 9.00-yard dropped to 6⅝c. Other numbers were firm, the 108x112, 6.40-yard, bringing 14 to 14¼c.

The expectation of lower prices of viscose rayon yarn still overhangs the market for rayon content goods. Therefore sales of these goods are generally limited to filling pressing needs. As the week progressed sentiment improved.

Broadcloth Demand Steady

Sales of broadcloths continued in about the same volume as the previous week. The 112x60 carded sold at 7 and 6⅞c for spot, and ⅛c less for future delivery. The 100x80s also carried a premium of ⅛c for near-by delivery, at 5⅝c. The lower counts were firm at 4⅞c for the 90x60s, and at 4c for the 80x60s. Combed broadcloths, 128x68, brought 10½ to 11c from southern mills, and as high as 11¼c from some eastern mills. There were a number of sales of the 144x76 100s, two-ply, at 27½ to 28c.

Ordinary hard twist voiles, 40-inch 60x56s, sold at 6¾ to 7c, and the extra hard twist at 8½c. Organdies, 39-inch 68x56s, 11.00 yard, brought 6¾ to 6½c, and the 76x68 13½-yard 12c. Combed marquisettes, 39½-inch 48x28s, moved at 5½ to 5⅝c. The 48-inch 50x36 100s, two-ply, both ways, sold at 20¾c.

Rayon Goods Quiet

Rayon goods still moved in small volume. The 35-inch mock crepes, 68x50, sold at 9 to 9¼c. Rayon-filled flat crepes, 76x56, with 150-denier, 60-filament rayon brought 13 to 13¼c, and with 32- to 40-filament ⅞c less. French crepes, 40½-inch, 112x64, with 100-denier and 40-filament both ways, were obtained at 29½ to 30c. Voiles, 38½-inch, 60x54, with 75-denier rayon, sold at 16 to 17c, and the 39-inch, 64x64, with 75-denier acetate, at 24 to 25c.

Cotton-filled satins, 42-inch, 104x72, with 150-denier, 40-filament warp and 20-24s combed cotton filling, sold at 25 to 26c. The 208x72s of the same construction brought 30c. Cotton-warped satins, with 50s combed warp and 150-denier, 40-filament rayon filling, 35-inch, 100x60, brought 14 to 14¼c, and the 128x72s 17¼c. Rayon-and-cotton serges, 36-inch, 80x72, with 30s carded warp and 150-denier rayon filling, were obtained at 15⅞ to 16c.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Struay 6½s '43	91	91
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	48¼	48
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	49	49
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	39	38¾
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	86½	86
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	77	76½
Amer Inter 5½s '49	77¾	76¾
Amer Metals Co 6½s '34	99	99
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '48	13¾	13
Amer Smelting 5s '47	100	99½
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	102½	102¼
Amer T&T 4½s '29	100	100
Amer T&T 4½s '29 ctf	116	115¾
Amer T&T col 5s '46	106	105½
Amer T&T deb 5s '65	103¾	103
Amer T&T 5s '66	103¼	103
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	107½	106½
Amer Type Founders 6s '40	100½	100
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	88	88
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '39	88	87
Anglo-Chile Nit 7s '43	21	21
Armour & Co 4½s '39	70	70
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	86	84½
Associated Oil 5s '38	101	101
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 stm	89¾	87½
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	95	92½
Atch T&SF 4s '05	96¾	96¼
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	105	105
Atch T&SF 4s T & L '58	94½	94½
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	92	92
Atl Coast Line uni 4½s '64	96¼	96¼
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	75½	75
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	97¼	97¼
Baldwin Loco 5s '40	78	78
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	91¼	91
Balt & Ohio 4s Tol & C div '36	71¼	69
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	95	93¾
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	74	70
Balt & Ohio 5s ct '95	83	82
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	93¼	93½
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	102½	100
Balt & Ohio 5s Series D 2000	82½	80
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	97½	96
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	108¼	108¼
Beth Steel pur mon 8s '36	106¾	98
Beth Steel rfg 6s '42	101	101
Boston & Maine 5s '67	88½	85½
Boston & Maine 4½s '61	89½	87
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	22½	18½
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	107¼	107¼
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	92¾	91½
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	102¾	101
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	102	102
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	84¾	84¾
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	85½	85
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	88¼	85
Can Nat Ry 4½s '60	85¾	85
Can Nat Ry 4½s '55	87¼	86½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	85½	84
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	90¾	90
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	91¼	90¾
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	91½	90
Can North 4½s '33	90½	90½
Can North deb 6½s '46	104½	103½
Can North deb 7s '40	100½	100
Can Pacific deb 4s	62	59½
Can Pacific 4½s '46	80	80
Can Pacific 4½s '60	72¾	71
Can Pacific 5s '44	94	93
Can Pacific 6s '54	84	83
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	102	101½
Cen District Tel 5s	104	103
Cen New England 4s '61	70¼	70¼
Cen Ill El & Gas 5s '61	89½	89½
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	91	90¼
Cen Steel Co 8s '41	96	95
Certainteed 5½s '48	44	44
Ches Corp 5s' 47	86¾	86
Ches & O cv 4½s A '92	94½	94½
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	96	96
Ches & O 4½s B	93½	90
Chicago & Alton rfg 3s '49	59¾	59¾
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	94	94
Chicago B & Q 4½s '77	96¾	95
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	103½	100½
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	23	22
Chicago Gt West 4s' 59	52½	52½
Chicago Ind & L gen 6s '66	46	46
Chicago M&StP 4½s C	71	71
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 5000	12½	12
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	40	38
Chicago & N w gen 3½s '87	69	68
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	60	60
Chicago &Nw 4½s cv '49	51	49
Chicago & Nw 4½s C	58	56½
Chicago & Nw gen 5s' 87	87½	87½
Chicago & Nw 5½s' 37	100	100
Chicago Railway 5s' 27	43½	43½
Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88	80	80
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	82	79
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 H	66½	65
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	57½	57½
Chicago TerHau & SE 5s' 60	46	46
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	113	112½
Chicago & W Indiana 4s' 52	76¼	75
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	100¼	99
Childs Co 5s' 43	58¾	58¾
Chile Copper 5s '47	64½	63
Chi Gas Elec 4½s '66 A	93	92¾
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	96	96
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	84	83½
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	90½	94
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	105	105
Colo & So 4½s '80 A	66¼	58¼
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	90	90
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May 01	89½	89½
Columbus Ry Pr L 4½s '57	95	95
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49 cv	92	92
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	105½	105½
Con Gas 4½s '51	99½	98
Con Gas (Bal) rfg 5s '39	98¼	98
Con Gas Co deb 5½s' 48	104¾	104
Consum Power uni 5s' 52	104	104
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww '40	57¾	57½
Cuba Cane Sug Prod 6s' 50	4	3½
Cuba RR 1st 5s' 52	45¼	43½
Cumberland T&T 5s' 37	103½	103½
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	91¾	91
Del & Hudson 5½s' 37	101½	101½
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	72½	72
Den & Rio G Wn 5s' 55	33½	32½
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	39	37½
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	99½	99½
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	102¾	102¾
Detroit Ed 5s' 40	103½	103½
Detroit Ed 5s '62	105	105
Dodge Bros 6s 6s '40	84	83½
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	105¼	102¾
Erie RR cv 4s A '53	55	55
Erie RR gen 4s '96	74	74
Erie RR 1st 5s '67	87¼	85½
Erie RR gen lien	89	89
Erie RR gen 5s '75	86¾	83
Erie & Jersey 6s	97½	97¾
Erie (Pa) col 4s '51	100	100
Fla East Coast 5s '74	9	7½
Gen Bak Co 5½s' 40	84	82¼
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102	101¼
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	102	102
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	117	114
Goodrich 6s '65	50½	49¼
Goodrich 1st 4½s '47	76¾	75¾
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	81	79½
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	97	97½
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	101¾	100½
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	74¾	74¼
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	92	91
Great Northern 5s '56 A	102	101½
Gulf Mobile & No 5s '50	55	55
Gulf States Steel 5½s	37	37
Hoe & Co 6½s '34	50	50
Hudson Coal 5s '62	46	46
Hudson & Man adj 1s 5s '57	59¾	57¾
Hudson & Man rfg 5s 57	90	89½
Humble Oil 5s '37	101	101
Humble Oil 5½s '32	100¾	100½
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	105	104½
Ill Central 4s '53	55	52
Ill Central 4½s '66	54¼	53
Ill Central 6½s '34	85	85
Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63	50	46½
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s '63	56¾	56½
Ind Limestone 6s '41	22	21
Ind Union Railway 5s A '65	103	103
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	88¾	88
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	60	58
Inter. Match 5s cv rcts '41	60	57
Inter Rap Corp 5s '47	68	65½
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	54	54
Inter Rap Tran 5s stn '66	56	53¼
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	33	33
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	75¾	74¼
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	68	68
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	56¾	56¾
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	64	62
Int Paper 6s '55	42	40½
Int Nys Can Am 6s '41	44½	43
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	51	40
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	61¾	58
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	59	52
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	103¾	103¼
Kan City Pow & Lt 4½s	102	100
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	68½	68
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	75	74
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	90½	90
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	90½	90½
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '48	50¼	50¼
Kings Co El 4s '49	78½	78
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	98	98
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	99	98
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	99	99½
L'Autaro Nit 7s '54	13	13
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	67	67
Lehigh Val 5s 2003	67	67
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '54	40	40
Lehigh Val Harbor 5s '84	100	100
Lowe's Inc 6s '41	88	87½
Long Island rfg 4s '49	87½	87½
Louis Arkansas 5s '80	48½	48½
L&N uni 4s '40	93½	93½
L&N 5s ret wi	99	98¾
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	99¾	99¾
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	90	89½
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	92½	92½
Meade 6s '48 ww	58	57
Metro Edison 4½s '58	99	99
Metro Water 5½s '56	30	29
Midvale Steel cnl 5s '36	99¾	99
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	100¼	99¼
Mil El Ry Lt 1st 5s '61	100¾	100
Min & StL con 4s '34	39	39
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	53	53
Min StP & SSM 5s '49	35½	35½
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	78	77¾
Mo K & T 4½s '60	70	70
Mo K & T 5s '62	82	81½
Mo K & T pf 5s A '67	52	51
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	55½	55
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	67	64¾
Mo Pacific 5s P '77	66¼	64
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	66	63½
Mo Pacific 5s M '80	66	63½
Mo Pac 5s I '81	66½	64
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	84	82
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	39½	39½
Mobile & O ment 6s '47	39	39½
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	100	99½
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	89	89½
Nassau Elec con 5s '51	44	44
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	97¼	96½
Nat Steel 5s '56	81¾	81
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	78¾	78¾
N O Pub Ser 5s '52 B	77½	77½
N O T & M 4½s 1st '56	84½	84½
N O T & M 5½s '56	93	93
NYCAHR gen 3½s '97	77	76½
NYCAHR con 4s A '98	87	86¼
NYCAHR deb 4s '34	99¼	99¼
NYC&HR rfg 4s im A½s 2013	89	88
NYC&HR 6½s B	84½	84
NYC&HR rfg & im 4s 2013	83	82½
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	101	101
NY Chi & StL 1st 4s '37	89	88
NY Chi & StL 5s '74	84	84
NY Chi & StL 6s A '62	99¾	99
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	72	72
NY Edison rfg 5½s '41	113¼	113¼
NY GELH&P gen m 4s '65	104¾	99½
NY NH&H cv deb 3½s '56	65	65
NY NH&H 4½s '67	83	80½
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	103¼	103
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	41	41
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	51¼	50
NY State Ry 4½s ct	27¼	27
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	102¼	102¼
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	106	106
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	103¾	103¾
NY Wchester & B 4½s '46	62	62
Niag Falls Pow 5s '32	100	100
Niag Falls Pow 5s '36	100¼	100¼
Nia Lock & O P 5s '54	101¼	101¼
Niag Share 5½s '50	78	78
Nor Southern rfg A '61	21¼	20¾
Norf & W con 4s '96	86	86
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	39	38½
North Am Co 5s '61	69¼	69
Nor Am Ed 5s '61	69¼	69
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	96¼	96¼
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	103	101
Nor Pacific gen 3s 1047	60¼	58½
Nor Pacific pr lin 4s '97	97¼	95½
Nor Pacific 4s B 2047	97¾	94
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	101¼	101¼
Old Ben Coal 6s '44	30	30
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	101	101
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	87¼	86½
Otis Steel 6s '41	52	52
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	103	102¾
Paramount Publix 5½s '50	68	68
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	67	67
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	74	74
Penn Dixie Cement 5s '41	43	42
Penn Railroad con 4s '43	90	90
Penn Railroad 3½ A	94	94
Penn Railroad con 4s '48	94	94
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	81¾	80½
Penn Railroad 4½s '63	86	86
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	91¾	91½
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	86¾	86
Penn Railroad 5s '64	101	100½
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	103	103
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	105¾	105
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s	94¾	93
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	103½	103½
Pere Marquette 5s '56	61	61
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	53	53
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	97½	97½
Philadelphia Co 5s '51	98½	98
Phil & Read C&I 5s '49	48¾	46
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	94	93¼
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	71	70½
Postal Tel &Cable 5s '53	45	45
Pub Svc E&G 4s '67	95½	95½
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	102¼	100½
Pure Oil 5½s '37	77	77
Read rfg 4½s A '97	91	91
Read rfg 4½s '97	91¾	91¾
Remington Arms 5½s '37	82¼	80
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	54	53
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	73½	72½
St Louis & SF 4s A '60	51½	50
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	22	22½
St Louis SW 1st 4s '89	60¼	60¼
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	100	100
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	80½	78½
Seabd AL con 6s '45	8	8
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35 ct	2½	2½
Shell Pipe 4s '52	85	85
Shell Union 5s '47	65½	65½
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	64	63
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	80	78¼
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	82	81½
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	98	97½
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	58¾	56¾
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '56	58	57
Southern Pacific 4½s '49 ww	80½	78
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	78	75½
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	92¼	91
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	56	53½
Southern Ry con 5s '94	97¾	97¾
Southern Ry gen 5s '56	80	80
Southern Ry con 5s '94	97¾	97¾
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	80	80
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	82½	78
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	105¼	105¼
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	102¼	102
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	96¼	96
Stevens Hotel 6s	33	33
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	103½	103
Tenn Cen Ry 6s '47	46	46
Texas Corp 5s '44	87½	84½
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	73½	73¼
Tex & Pac 5s D '80	74	74
Third Ave adj 5s '60	27	27
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	96	96
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	100½	100½
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	95	95
Union Oil Cal 6s '42	101	101
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	97¾	96
Union Pacific 4½s '67	95	95
United Biscuit 6s '42	100	100
US Rubber Co 5s '47	93	93
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	90	89½
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	50	49¼
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	53½	53
Vanadium 5s	68½	68
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	19¾	19
Virginia Ry 5s '62	97½	96½
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	100	100
Wabash RR 4½s '78	33½	31
Wabash RR 5s B '76	36¼	35
Wabash RR 5½s '75	42	41
Wabash RR 5s D '80	35	35
Walworth 6s '45	31	31
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	60	60
Washington W P 5s '30	104½	104½
Warren Bros 6s	46¾	45
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	103½	103½
West Pa Pow 5s C '56	103¼	103¼
West Shore 4s 2361	81¾	81½
Western Electric 5s '44	102¾	102¼
Western Maryland 4s '52	61¼	60
Western Pacific 5s A '46	90	89
Western Union R E 4½s '50	95	95
Western Union 5s '51	89½	89
Western Union col 5s '38	91½	91
Western Union 5½s '43	108¼	108
Western Union 5s '60	88¾	87½
Wheeling Steel 4½s D '53	51	51
Wickwire Spen 7s cv '35	3¼	3¼
Wickwire Spen 7s cv ct '35	2	2
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	83	82½
Winchester R Arms 7½s '41 ct	43	42
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78 A	85	85
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78 B	96	96

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Oct 13	Oct 10
4th 4¼s '38	101.6	100.16	100.16	101.5
US 3½s '43 Mar.	99.20	99.10		
US 3½s '43 Jun.	99.16	99.10		
US 3½s '46-'56	99.30	99.26	99	99.23
US 3½s '49	97	96.16		96
US 4¼s '52-'54	107			106.30
US 3s '55-'51	96	95	95	96

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	40		39½
Adriatic Elec 7s '52	76		76
Akershus 5s '63	56		59
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	19½		19½
Antioquia 2d 7s '57	19¼		19¼
Antioquia 7s C '45	19		19
Antioquia III 7s '57	19		19
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	34½		34½
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	40		40
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	42		40½
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	40		40
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	40		40
Australia 4½s '56	63¼		63¼
Australia 5s '55	74		74
Australia (Gov) 7s '57	90		90
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	49½		49½
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	98½		98
Austria (Lower Aus) 7s '50	43½		43½
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57	43½		43½
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	79¼		79¼
Belgium (King) 6s '25	81		81
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	87½		87½
Belgium (King) 7s '55	91		90
Belgium (King) 7s '56	99		98½
Berlin (City) 6s '58	27		27
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	32		32
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	37		37
Berlin Elec (City) 6½s '51	40		40
Berlin Elec 6s '55	35		33¼
Bogota (City) 8s '59	9		9
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	9		9
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	11		11
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	98½		96
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	20		21½
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	21¼		21
Brazil (US) 7½s '32	79		79
Brazil (US) 8s '41	87		88½
Bremen 7s '35	39¼		38½
Brisbane 6s '50	31		31
Budapest (City) 6s '62	31		30
Buenos Aires 6½s '36	77		77
Bulgaria 7s '67	20		20
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	28½		28
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	94		94
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	83½		83¼
do 5s '52	99½		99
Canca Valley 7½s '46	18		18
Chile (Bank) 6s '31	19¼		18½
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	23		21½
Chile (Bank) 6½s '61	21		21
Chile (Bank) 6s	22		22
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	17½		17½
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan. '61	17½		16½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	17½		17
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept.	17		16½
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	16		15
Chilean Loan 7s '60	17		17
Colombia Agr Mt 6s '47	24½		24½
Colombia Agr Mt 6s '48	24½		24½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	27½		27
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	27¼		27½
Copenhagen (City) 4½s 53	63¼		63¼
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	22		22
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	23		23
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	74½		74½
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	74		74
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	104		104
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	77		77
Denmark (King) 6s '42	94½		94½
Dominican Rep 6s 'x42	88		88½
Dutch El 6½s Mar '45	91¾		91½
Dutch El 6s '47	92		91½
Dutch El 4½s '65	73		72½
Estonia Bank 7s '67	44		44
Finland (City) 6½s '45	38½		38½
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	49½		49½
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	99½		98½
French (Rep) 7s '49	105		105
French (Rep) 7½s '41	109¼		109¼
German 7s '49	17½		16
German Con Ag Bk 6s '38	41		40½
German Con Ag Bk 6s July '40	40		40
German Con Ag Bk Oct '40	40		39¾
German Gen Elec 7s '45	51¼		51
German Gov Int 5½s '65	33		31½

Process Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 5 cents, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 20

Refrigerator Sales Make New Records

PROSPERITY looms somewhat closer to some industries than others. One of the favored is that of refrigeration. It is evident that there are hundreds of thousands of American homes that want a modern "ice-box" and can afford to buy it. The Frigidaire Corporation reports that September was the third best month in its history, sales lacking only $10,000 of beating the 1930 record.

Copeland Products, Inc., states that August s

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News

SPARES NEEDED FOR SYRACUSE

Coach Hanson Has Strong First Team but Lacks Experienced Reserves

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 13—The success of the Syracuse University football team this season will depend largely on the endurance of its first-string players, as coach Victor A. Hanson is concerned about the lack of good reserves. Only in a few cases has he been able to find any second-string men who can be substituted without danger to the maintenance of the high standard of play required. Only one back and two linemen, at center and end, from the group of sophomore candidates, have developed real skill so far.

Two veteran ends, Capt. George A. Ellert '32, and Abraham Stonberg '32, both Massachusetts youths, the captain coming from Holyoke, while Dorchester is the home of the other, are the chief reliance of Hanson, and naturally a passing game is indicated by this fact. One of the best of the newcomers, another New Englander, from Worcester Academy, Albert F. Gutzmann '34, is the first alternate, with Dominic A. Stefanelli '33, a relief man in 1930, also on the second string, while Harry L. Bresiloff '32 and Alfred W. Schneider '32 are also spares.

The starting tackles are also veterans, Lewis W. Newton '32 at left, and Thomas Lombardi '33, right. But to relieve the latter it is necessary to take over a player from guard position, Stanley J. Machoskey '33, while John L. Hordines '34 is not yet able to come near filling the place behind Newton. Albert F. Kroll '33 is likely to get back into the game later in the season, and this will help somewhat. Others available if needed are Raphael McC. Kanary '33, Joseph Roesch '32, and Jacob E. Gramlich '34.

Experienced Guards

Francis G. Tindall '33, and Francis A. Kennedy '33, are the first selections for guards, with two years' experience behind them, one as freshmen and one on the varsity last year. Supporting them is Machoskey and Prentice D. Abrams '32, while a pair of sophomores, Leon Horvath '34, and Morris A. Raichlin '34, are next in order. Harold E. Button '33, and Horace C. Harman '32, complete the list.

To succeed Milford Berner, last year center, Charles G. Stark '33, a relief man in 1930, has taken the position, but still needs considerable development. Frederick E. Machemer '32, is next in order, while George F. Grader '34, was pivot man on the 1930 freshmen.

For the place at quarterback vacated by the graduation of Herbert J. Titmas, Arthur R. Cramer '32, a local player, stands first, with another experienced player, Michael G. Korch '33, the outstanding relief man. Alfred L. Morrison '33, Albert D. Cook '34, and Paul Ericksen '33, also a halfback, are the remaining listed candidates.

The balance of the backfield is thoroughly experienced, and here the second group are also likely to show fairly well. With Cramer at quarter are Joseph E. Moran '33, left, Henry A. Frank '32, right, and Richard E. Fishel '33, at full. Francis M. Tisdale '34, the best of the sophomores, is at left behind Moran, while Paul Neubert '32, and David Feldman unc, are the others of the second string.

There is plenty of reserve material ready to take backfield work, but the quality is extremely doubtful. Already the freshman team has had little trouble in walking through all except the first varsity, and Hanson is now using that group for junior varsity practice, rather than the regular jayvees. Of the more experienced backs Robert B. Borton '32, Wester A. White '32, Gulian T. Hook '32, Hugh E. Hill '32, Edward L. DeFuria '33, Bruno J. Tryka '33, and C. J. Moldenhauer '33 are listed, while LeRoy L. Pitkin '34 and Harry B. Allen '33 are the best of the newcomers, with Nathan L. Schoenfeld '34, Irving V. Earle '34, Edward J. Harbison '34, Charles McL. Taggart '34 and Edward E. Smith '34, the balance.

Outside of a visit to Lansing, Mich., to encounter Michigan State University, on Oct. 31, and the final game at New York against Columbia on Nov. 21, all the games will be played at Archbold Stadium, with the stands now considerably enlarged. Next Saturday the University of Florida will be the guest, with Pennsylvania State College a week later. November will bring Western Reserve and Colgate on the first two Saturdays, with the Columbia game to end the season.

One of the 'Big Ten' Leaders

CAPT. S. K. HOLCOMB '32
Ohio State Varsity Football Team.

ARMY-NAVY GAME SOUGHT

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (AP)—An Army and Navy football game in Chicago in connection with the centennial exposition in October, 1933, is being sought by representative Britten, Illinois. The game would be played on Soldier Field, where West Point and Annapolis played a tie game of 21-to-21 in 1926 before 110,000 spectators. Mr Britten has discussed the prospective game with Secretary Adams and Rear Admiral Stark, Superintendent of Annapolis. He will see Secretary Hurley on his return here next week.

WAUD TO LEAD GOLFERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 13—Morrison Waud '32 of Chicago has been elected captain of the Princeton University golf team for next season. Waud's election completes the list of 17 Tiger captains for the 1931-1932 sport season, according to an announcement made here yesterday.

Box Score for the Seven Games of World Series

By the Associated Press

ST. LOUIS NATIONALS

	G	AB	R	H	2b	3b	HR	RBI	SO	BB	PCT	PO	A	E	PCT
High, 3b	4	15	3	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	.267	3	9	0	1.000
*Flowers, 3b	5	11	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	.091	3	4	1	.875
Adams, 3b	2	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	.250	0	1	0	1.000
Roettger, rf	3	14	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	.286	0	0	0	1.000
Watkins, rf	3	13	2	4	1	0	1	2	1	2	.286	8	0	0	1.000
Frisch, 2b	7	27	2	7	2	0	0	1	1	1	.259	23	19	0	1.000
Bottomley, 1b	7	25	2	4	1	0	0	2	5	2	.160	61	2	1	.984
Hafey, lf	6	24	1	4	0	0	0	0	5	0	.169	8	0	1	.889
Orsatti, lf	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	.000	1	0	0	1.000
Martin, cf	7	24	5	12	4	0	1	5	3	2	.500	10	0	0	1.000
Wilson, c	7	23	0	5	0	0	0	2	1	1	.217	50	3	1	.981
†Mancuso, c	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	2	0	0	1.000
Gelbert, ss	7	23	0	6	1	0	0	3	4	0	.261	13	22	0	1.000
Johnson, p	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	.000	0	1	0	1.000
Grimes, p	2	7	0	2	0	0	0	2	2	0	.286	0	3	0	1.000
Hallahan, p	3	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
Lindsey, p	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
Rhem, p	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
‡Blades	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
†Collins	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	.000	0	2	0	1.000
Totals	7	230	19	54	11	0	2	17	40	9	.235	186	73	4	.985

*Batted for Derringer seventh inning, first game. †Batted for Johnson ninth inning, first game, and batted for Johnson sixth inning, sixth game. ‡Batted for High ninth inning, first game. †Batted for Lindsey eighth inning, fourth game, and batted for Lindsey ninth inning, sixth game.

PHILADELPHIA AMERICANS

	G	AB	R	H	2b	3b	HR	RBI	SO	BB	PCT	PO	A	E	PCT
Bishop, 2b	7	27	4	4	0	0	0	0	5	3	.148	12	18	0	1.000
‡McNair, 2b	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.000	1	1	0	1.000
Haas, cf	7	23	1	3	1	0	0	2	5	3	.130	17	0	0	1.000
*Moore, lf	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	.333	1	0	0	1.000
Cochrane, c	7	25	2	4	0	0	0	1	2	5	.160	40	4	1	.978
Simmons, lf	7	27	4	9	2	0	2	8	1	3	.333	19	0	0	1.000
Foxx, 1b	7	23	3	8	0	1	1	3	4	6	.348	69	2	1	.986
Miller, rf	7	26	3	7	1	0	0	1	4	0	.269	12	0	0	1.000
Dykes, 3b	7	23	2	5	0	0	0	2	1	5	.217	4	12	0	1.000
Williams, ss	7	24	2	8	1	0	0	1	0	2	.333	7	24	0	1.000
Grove, p	3	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
Earnshaw, p	3	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	.000	1	7	0	1.000
Walberg, p	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.000	0	1	0	1.000
Mahaffey, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	1	0	1.000
Hoyt, p	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
Rommel, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
†Cramer	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	.500	0	0	0	.000
†Heving*	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
§Bofey	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
aTodt	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.000	0	0	0	.000
Totals	7	227	22	50	5	0	3	20	32	0	.220	163	69	3	.992

*Batted for Earnshaw, ninth inning, second game. †Batted for Grove, eighth inning, third game, and batted for Walberg ninth inning, seventh game. ‡Ran for Cochrane ninth inning, third game. §Batted for Walberg eighth inning, fifth game. †Batted for Rommel ninth inning, fifth game. aBatted for Earnshaw eight inning, seventh game.

COMPOSITE SCORE BY INNINGS

Philadelphia	1	0	4	0	4	2	7	0	4—22
St. Louis	5	3	2	1	9	0	3	1	1	3—19

Sacrifices—Haas 2, Dykes, Gelbert, Miller, Derringer, Frisch. Stolen bases—Martin 5, Hafey, Frisch, Watkins. Double plays—Bishop, Williams and Foxx (2), Bottomley (unassisted), Frisch, Gelbert and Bottomley (3), Gelbert, Frisch and Bottomley (2); Gelbert, Bottomley and Wilson; Bishop and Foxx; Dykes, Bishop and Foxx. Left on bases—Philadelphia 53; St. Louis 48.

Umpires—Klem and Stark, National League; Nallin and McGowan, American League.

Time of games—1:55; 1:49; 2:10; 1:58; 1:56; 1:57; 1:57.

PITCHING RECORDS

ST. LOUIS

	G	CG	IP	H	R	ER	BB	SO	WP	HB	W	L	PCT
Hallahan	3	2	19⅓	12	1	1	8	12	1	0	2	0	1.000
Grimes	2	1	17⅔	9	4	4	6	11	0	0	2	0	1.000
Derringer	3	0	13⅔	14	10	9	7	14	1	0	0	2	.000
Johnson	3	0	9	10	3	3	4	8	0	0	0	1	.000
Lindsey	2	0	3⅓	4	4	2	3	2	0	1	0	0	.000
Rhem	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000

PHILADELPHIA

Grove	3	3	20	20	7	7	2	15	0	0	2	1	.667
Earnshaw	3	2	24	19	9	4	4	20	1	0	1	2	.333
Mahaffey	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	.000
Hoyt	1	0	8	7	3	3	0	1	0	1	0	1	.000
Walberg	3	0	3	3	1	1	2	4	0	0	0	0	.000
Rommel	1	0	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000

Miss Wiener Stars In Hockey Game

Led by Miss Katherine Wiener of Germantown, Smith College junior and sister of Alexander Loder (Sandy) Wiener, Yale football and tennis player, the Philadelphia field hockey team defeated that representing Boston, 3 goals to 2, in a lively game played at Buckingham Field, Boston, Monday.

All three of Philadephia's goals came from Kitty Wiener's stick. She also played well defensively. Miss Ann Page, a ranking tennis player, played well for the winners, checking effectively at left fullback. Boston's stars were Miss Mary Appolonio, right inside, and Miss Gertrude Hooper, goalie.

Miss Helen Libby, Boston center halfback, scored the first goal of the game about three minutes before the first half ended. Miss Wiener, center forward, tied the score before halftime by taking a pass from Miss Anne B. Townsend, another tennis player.

Miss Betty Ritchie of Radcliffe College gave Boston a 2-to-1 lead early in the second half by making a fine shot. Then Miss Wiener scored the tying and winning goals on individual brilliancy. The winning goal was scored five minutes before play was called. The summary:

PHILADELPHIA		BOSTON
Helen Tuttle, lw	rw,	Muriel McClellan
Betty Foster, li	ri,	Mary Appolonio
Katherine Wiener, c	c,	Catherine Bigham
Dorothy Haslam, ri	li,	Betty Ritchie
Suzanne Cross, rw	lw,	Adele Layson
Barbara Strebeigh, lhb	rhb,	Cicely Bartle
Ann Townsend, chb	chb,	Helen Libby
Lydia Maxwell, rhb	lhb,	Priscilla Bartol
Ann Page, lf	rf,	Fanny Curtis
Katherine Zeigler, rf	lf,	Frances Pierce
Frances Elliott, g	g,	Gertrude Hooper

Score—Philadelphia 3, Boston 2. Goals—Miss Wiener 3 for Philadelphia, Miss Libby and Miss Ritchie for Boston. Referees—Miss Gertrude Goss and Miss Bessy Rudd. Timekeeper—Miss Maxime. Time—Two 30m. periods.

Western Conference Scores

MICHIGAN		WISCONSIN	
27-Central St.	0	33-Bradley	6
34-Mich. S. N.	0	12-N. Dakota	7
13-Chicago	7	7-Alabama P. I.	7
74	7	52	20
MINNESOTA		CHICAGO	
12-Ia. D. State	7	12-Cornell (C.)	0
30-Ripon	0	0-Hillsdale	7
26-Okla. Aggies	0	7-Michigan	13
0-Stanford	13		
69	20	19	20
ILLINOIS		NORTHWESTERN	
20-St. Louis	6	19-Nebraska	7
0-Purdue	7	0-Notre Dame	0
20	13	19	7
IOWA		OHIO STATE	
0-Pittsburgh	20	67-Cincinnati	0
0-Texas A.&M.	39	21-Vanderbilt	26
0	49	88	32
INDIANA		PURDUE	
7-Ohio	6	28-West. Res.	0
0-Notre Dame	25	19-Coe	0
		7-Illinois	0
7	31	54	0

INGALLS WINS MEDAL ROUND

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Oct. 13 (AP)—Fay Ingalls of the Cascades Club, Hot Springs, won the medal for the low qualifying round in the nineteenth annual Hot Springs fall golf championship yesterday. Ingalls was out in 42 and back in 39 to record the low round of 81. Playing with him was Henry J. Topping of Greenwich, Conn., whose 45—40—85 placed him in the championship division. A. C. Travis of Sleepy Hollow, the defending champion, was erratic but managed to turn a card of 39—48—87. Mrs. Hecksher, of Philadelphia, won the medal for the low score in the qualifying round of the women's division.

TORONTO DOWNS BALMY BEACH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Oct. 13—The greatest upset in senior football in Canada so far this season was provided in the Thanksgiving Day game on Monday when University of Toronto defeated Balmy Beach, 1930 Ontario and Canadian champions, by 2 to 1 in an Ontario Union game. The winners scored two single points early in the first period and held their opponents to one in the second quarter. The result was reminiscent of the university's 1-to-0 victory over Balmy Beach for the Ontario championship on Thanksgiving Day, 1932.

EASTERN BILLIARD PLAY

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12 (AP)—Billiardists from Lowell, Mass., Wilmington, Philadelphia and Norristown, Penna., scored victories yesterday in the eastern pocket billiard tournament. Robert Vliet of Norristown turned back Harry Ostwald of Pittsburgh, 100 to 11; James Carres of Wilmington defeated Arthur Church of New York, 101 to 70; Andrew St. Jean of Lowell downed Joseph Rago of Wilmington, 100 to 54, and George Kelly of Philadelphia defeated James Grossman, Philadelphia, 112 to 34.

MORE WEST POINT-HARVARD TICKETS

The Harvard Athletic Association announced today that it has waived the personal occupancy rule regarding seats to the West Point-Harvard football game which will be played at West Point next Saturday and undergraduates and graduates can apply for nine tickets after Thursday, Oct. 15.

MICHIGAN AND PURDUE LEAD

Three Big Ten Title Games Next—Illinois and Chicago Surprise

INTERCOLLEGIATE CONFERENCE FOOTBALL STANDING

Team	W	T	L	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Michigan	1	0	0	13	7	1.000
Purdue	1	0	0	7	0	1.000
Northwestern	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Ohio State	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Indiana	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Iowa	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Chicago	0	0	1	7	13	.000
Illinois	0	0	1	0	7	.000

This is the second of a series of reviews on the 1931 football campaign of the "Big Ten" Conference which will appear weekly. Reviews of the big eastern college games, the "Big Six" Conference, the Southwestern Conference, the Southern Conference and the Pacific Coast Conference will also appear weekly.

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 13 — Championship contenders engage in three games in the Big Ten this weekend. In two of them, winners of last Saturday's Conference games appear against stronger opposition—University of Michigan receiving Ohio State University at Ann Arbor, and Purdue University attacking University of Wisconsin at Madison, Wis. Indiana University and University of Iowa meet at Iowa City in the third Conference game.

Intersectional battles occupy Chicago and Northwestern, the former receiving Yale University and the latter University of California at Los Angeles. University of Illinois takes on a local contender, Bradley Institute, while University of Minnesota has an open date, getting ready for Iowa.

Buckeyes Took Chances

Michigan showed power in defeating Chicago, 13 to 7, and probably played within its resources to do that. The Wolverines provided a line that was too strong for Chicago's offensive, but not strong enough to make good the Michigan running game. The forward pass throwing of H. L. Newman '33, quarterback was a big factor in both Michigan touchdowns, with a pair of sophomores, J. P. Heston and S. E. Fay on the receiving ends. Heston's punting earned advantages over Chicago, while Fay proved an all-around star. Capt. M. R. Hudson '32, fullback, made a number of short gains and one touchdown.

Ohio State may have to get back to conservative football strategy against Michigan. Last week the Buckeyes found that taking chances in the air, in the shadow of their own goal posts, could easily prove disastrous, and Vanderbilt made the best of it, winning 26 to 21. Probably the Buckeyes were led astray by their easy victory of the week before; certainly they should go to Michigan keyed to a higher pitch defensively. The Buckeyes made three touchdowns, two by the halfbacks, W. M. Carroll '33 and T. C. Keefe '34, and one by the fullback, M. N. Vuchinish '33. The halfbacks proved speedy in skirting the ends. The Ohio State-Michigan game last year resulted in a 13-to-0 victory for the latter.

Purdue hopes to defeat Wisconsin by more than 7 to 6, which was the margin of its triumph last season. The veteran Boilermaker outfit had to call on a sophomore halfback, F. J. Hecker from Texas, to defeat Illinois, 7 to 0, last week. Hecker threw the forward passes that resulted in the touchdown, and he kicked the after point. J. C. Purvis '32, veteran half, went over for the touchdown.

Teams Well Matched

Wisconsin battled to a 7-to-7 draw with Alabama Poly from Auburn last Saturday, but doubtless will rise to a new height for Purdue this week-end. The Badgers allowed the lighter southern boys to play them scoreless for three quarters, and then J. P. Linfor '33, Wisconsin substitute halfback, ran back a kickoff 95 yards for a touchdown. On attack, Coach G. F. Thistlethwaite's men depended on plunges. The Badgers, however, proved vulnerable to the forward pass, which may indicate opportunity for Hecker of Purdue this week-end.

Indiana and Iowa should be very well matched. The Hoosiers had a vacation last week, resting up from the 25-to-0 defeat received from Notre Dame. Iowa, on the other hand, met another formidable eleven, losing to the Texas A. & M. by the score of 39 to 0.

If Georgia can beat Yale, 26 to 7, Chicago feels it has reason to hope for success in the game here Saturday. The Maroon line proved good against Michigan's rushing plays, and the backfield will be greatly strengthened. The development of R. G. Wallace Jr. '33, halfback, as a thrower of passes was encouraging. Peter Zimmer '34, new halfback, caught one of Wallace's heaves for the touchdown. Coach A. A. Stagg's pass defense also appears to be fairly good, and may be better by the end of the week.

In Scoreless Tie

Illinois sophomores gave Purdue's veterans more determined opposition than was expected, and with that experience, and the experience of this Saturday against Butler, the Illini should look better from now on. Coach R. C. Zuppke relied on G. I. Berry '33, and D. F. Cook '34, halfbacks, for his main attack, but their rushes were stopped.

Northwestern battled to a scoreless tie in rain and mud with Notre Dame, a result that satisfied none of the 70,000 who braved discomfort to see what happened. It was one of those affairs of fumbling and kicking, and the honors were as even as the score indicates, except that the punting of Oliver Olson '34, new Wildcat fullback, attracted a great deal of praise. The opponent for this week, U. C. L. A., took a rest last Saturday, but local fans believe it will need more than that for Northwestern has great possibilities, while the Californians failed to score in their first two games.

Minnesota finished a two-year controversy with Stanford by losing, 13 to 0, on the coast. These teams played a scoreless tie at Minneapolis last year.

COLLEGE SOCCER RESULTS

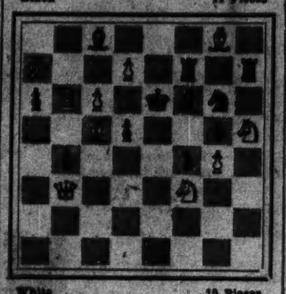
188 Broadways 4, West Point 2.

CHESS

by Frederick P. Chandler

PROBLEM NO. 1347
By Alexander Kish
(First Publication)

Black 11 Pieces

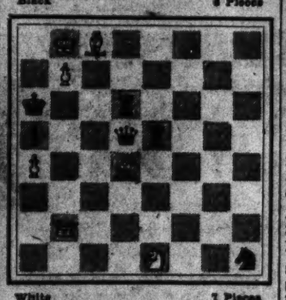


White 10 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
Dedicated to Thomas H. Murphy, Warden of the New York State Prison, Dannemora, N. Y.

PROBLEM NO. 1348
By C. S. Kipping

Black 6 Pieces



White 7 Pieces

White to play and mate in three.

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

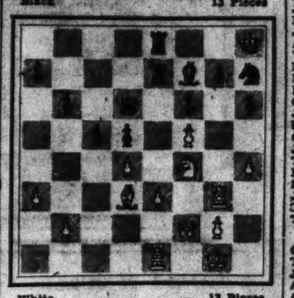
No. 1346. K1-K4
No. 1348. 1. Q-R8 K-B
2. Q-KR8 mate
1. ——— K-Q
2. Q-B8
1. ——— B-Q
2. Q-KR8 mate
1. ——— B-B3
2. Q-K17
1. ——— other
2. Q-QR3ch

End-Game No. 64. 1 K1-K15, QxRch; 2 K-B2, QxR; 3 K1-B7ch, K-Q; 4 Q-Q2ch, B-Q2; 5 PxB and Black resigned.

END-GAMES

Here is a characteristic Marshall victory. What is White's winning combination?
End-Game No. 65

Black 13 Pieces



White 13 Pieces

White to play and win

NOTES

Alekhine won the Bled tournament by 5½ points. Bogoljubow was second, Nimowitsch third and Flohr, Kashdan, Stoltz and Vidmar tied for fourth. Kashdan started out well, but showed signs of weakening in the last few rounds.

Two new chess publications have just appeared from the press of David McKay Company, Philadelphia. The first has the inviting title, "How Not to Play Chess," and is by Znosko-Borowsky, the author of "The Middle Game in Chess." It is a short, rather elementary exposition of principles, abundantly illustrated with diagrams clearly written, of value for beginner and advanced player alike. Znosko-Borowski has the knack of presenting his ideas in understandable, logical fashion. This simple treatise should be in the library of all students of the game.

The second book has the title, "Modern Chess," and purports to be "a new guide to the game of chess as played by the modern chess master." The author is B. F. Winkelman, a Philadelphia amateur. There are 83 games, from Damiano's time to the present, and 116 diagrams.

Here is one of Kashdan's losses at Bled. His opponent's redoubtable "Tartakower" displays an unusual and wholly admirable burst of daring which succeeds in overcoming the young American. Altogether this is the most courageous and interesting game we have published for some time.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Kashdan	Tartakower	Kashdan	Tartakower
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	28 B-K12	PxK1
2 P-QB4	P-K3	29 BxP	BxBch
3 Kt-QB3	P-QB4	30 RxB	RxR
4 PxQP	BPxP!? (a)	31 KtxR(l)	K-K3
5 QxP(b)	Kt-QB3	32 Kt-Q(j)	RxP
6 P-Q	PxP	33 KtxP	K-K4
7 QxP	B-K3	34 K-K2	P-KR4
8 QxQch(c)	RxQ	35 P-R4	K-B5
9 P-B3(d)	Kt-Kt5	36 K-B2	K-K4
10 K-B2	Kt-B7	37 Kt-R2	K-B5
11 R-Kt1	B-B4ch	38 Kt-K	P-R4
12 K-K3	Kt-Kt5	39 Kt-B3ch	K-K4
13 B-Ktsch	K-K3	40 Kt-B5	K-K4
14 P-KKt4(e)	P-B4	41 K-K3	K-Q4
15 P-Kt5(f)	P-B5!	42 Kt-K6	K-B5
16 PxKt	PxPch	43 P-B4	P-R5
17 K-B	PxP	44 P-B5	P-R6
18 P-Kt3	KR-Kt1	45 P-B6	K-K4
19 K-Kt2	Kt-Kt3	46 K-Q3	B-B2
20 B-B4(g)	Kt xB	47 K-B	B-Kt3
21 PxKt	RxPch	48 Kt-Q2	K-B6
22 KKt1-K2	P-Kt4	49 Kt-Kt3ch	K-K6
23 K-K	B-Kt3	50 Kt-Q3ch	K-K5
24 R-KKt1(h)	RxRch	51 Kt-K4	K-B5
25 KtxR	B-B4	52 Kt-Q3ch	K-Q4
26 Kt-K2	R-Q8	53 Kt-Kt3(k)	
27 R-B3	P-Kt5		

(a) This looks like a prepared variation. The standard line is 4 . . . KPxP; 5 Kt-B3, Kt-QB3; 6 P-KKt3 (the Rubinstein variation).

* (b) 5 Q-R4ch is much stronger. Then Black probably continues Q-Q2; 6 PxP, Kt-QB3; 7 Q-K4, Kt-K5; 8 Q-Q2, QxP; 9 Q-Kt, and White has a P for his troubles.

(c) If 8 Q-QKt5, Q-Q3 followed by castles QR is threatening.

(d) White appears to have nothing better. Kt-Q5 or Kt5 is threatened.

(e) The only alternative is 14 B-B4, to which Kt-Kt5 is strong.

(f) 15 P-KR3, PxP; 16 RPxP, KR-B is not inviting.

(g) If 20 B-K3, B-Q5!

(h) If 24 KtxP, B-R4ch; 25 QKt-B3, BxKtch!

(i) And now White has an interior ending.

(j) If first 32 P-QR3, K-K4 and Black keeps his KP.

(k) At adjournment White sealed his fifty-third move, but he resigned without further play. Black wins with 53 . . . K-B6; 54 Kt-B, P-R7.

The game above was won by Tartakower. Here is one of his losses, to Stoltz, youthful Swedish master. Two features make the game noteworthy: first, the winner's persistent efforts to avoid drawing, and, second, the remarkable, problem-like finish.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Stoltz	Tartakower	Stoltz	Tartakower
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	28 Q-B3	Q-B
2 P-QB4	P-K3	29 RxP	B-B3
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	30 RxR	RxR
4 B-Kt5	B-K2	31 Q-Q4	Q-B4
5 QKt-Q2(a)	QKt-Q2	32 K-Kt2	Q-B4
6 P-K3	Castles	33 P-R3	P-QKt4
7 B-Q3	P-B4	34 Q-Q2	Q-Q6
8 Castles	P-QKt3	35 Q-B2ch	K-R2(e)
9 Q-B2	P-Kt3	36 Kt-Q5	Kt-Kt1

Lull in Race For Scoring Honors

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 13—There has been a lull during the last week in keen contests for the honor of being the most successful goal scorers in various divisions of the English Association Football League. Charles Pearce, Swansea Town's quick-footed forward, has today the same total of a week ago, and the same remark applies also to T. H. Waring, Aston Villa, leader of the top division, and Thomas Bamford, Wrexham, F. Newton, Fulham, top marksmen in the northern and southern sections of the third division, respectively.

The feature of the recent scoring has been the rise of Thomas Keetley (Notts County) from fifth place to the position of runner-up in the second division. He must be regarded potentially as a serious rival to Pearce, because although he has been out of action just recently, he has scored at least once in every game he has played this season. Keetley was second highest scorer in the southern section, third division, for 1930-31, and his success last season goes some way toward explaining how his club, Notts County, came to earn promotion.

The following lists show name, club and total of every player in the English League who has found the net six times or more since the 1931-32 campaign started:

FIRST DIVISION

T. H. Waring, Aston Villa	12
J. W. Bowers, Derby County	8
H. Blackmore, Bolton Wanderers	8
W. G. Richardson, West Bromwich	8
James Lambert, Arsenal	7
Erich Houghton, Aston Villa	7
Joseph Bradford, Birmingham	7
Archibald Jackson, Chelsea	7
W. R. Dean, Everton	7
E. W. Hine, Leicester City	7
D. Wright, Liverpool	7
David Halliday, Manchester City	7
G. H. Camsell, Middlesbrough	7
J. M. Boyd, Newcastle United	7
Ernest Rimmer, Sheffield Wednesday	7
Clifford Bastin, Arsenal	6
J. H. A. Hulme, Arsenal	6
T. C. Johnson, Everton	6
E. M. Glover, Grimsby Town	6
S. Smith, Leicester City	6
J. R. Ball, Sheffield Wednesday	6
O. T. Stephenson, Sheffield Wednesday	6
T. W. Gliddon, West Bromwich	6

SECOND DIVISION

Charles Pearce, Swansea Town	10
Thomas Keetley, Notts County	9
John Wallbanks, Barnsley	8
Albert Pynegar, Chesterfield	8
A. Haddleton, Southampton	8
F. Lindsey, Bury	7
J. R. Smith, Bury	6
L. Horton, Charlton Athletic	6
C. F. Keetley, Leeds United	6
L. O. Smith, Millwall Athletic	6
W. Dickinson, Notts Forest	6
Sidney Bacon, Plymouth Argyle	6
R. Liddle, Stoke City	6
J. S. Mawson, Stoke City	6
Edward O'Callaghan, Tottenham H.	6
A. Botterill, Wolverhampton Wanderers	6

THIRD DIVISION—Northern Section

Thomas Bamford, Wrexham	13
W. McNaughton, Gateshead	12
R. Williams, Crewe Alexandra	11
W. Wellock, Darlington	11
T. H. O. Jennings, Chester	10
A. Watson, Accrington Stanley	7
James McConnell, Carlisle United	7
N. T. Watson, Carlisle United	7
C. Lumley, Hartlepools	7
A. R. Waterston, Southport	7
T. Duncan, Hull City	6
J. Williamson, Accr

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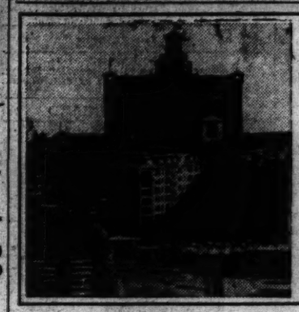

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IN THE SHIP LANES

A WORTHY sister ship to her illustrious predecessor, the President Coolidge has just arrived in New York to enter the Dollar Line's service, following inauguration of the steamship President Hoover two months ago.

The largest and finest passenger vessels thus far built in the United States for service under the American flag, these two ships will do much to increase traffic in the transpacific route, as well as between New York and California, for they will ply from New York to the Golden State through the Panama Canal, thence to the Orient, and return the same way to New York.

The President Coolidge is a twin-screw vessel, of nine decks, with a gross tonnage of approximately 23,000, having accommodations for 1260 passengers, and is of the turbo-electric drive. The ship is electrit throughout, with her Westinghouse motors not only driving the propellers, but performing all functions in the vessel.

The ship is 653 feet long, 81 feet beam, and has a slightly raked stem, and semicruiser stern. As in the President Hoover, the ship has various suites de luxe, swimming pool, sand beach, gymnasium, shopping lobby, garage and brokerage office, as well as all latest safety appliances.

Newspapers on Ships

Arrangements have just been completed to place copies of The Christian Science Monitor on outgoing vessels of the North German Lloyd Line fleet of express steamers, these including the steamships Europa, Bremen and Columbus. The distribution will supplement that now made on incoming vessels on this line, to which this newspaper is sent to be placed upon arrival of the ships at quarantine in New York Harbor, and is in line with the method obtaining on other transatlantic lines in and out of the port of New York.

Australian Magazine

A copy of the magazine "The Home," published in Sydney, Australia, has recently reached this department, apparently at the instigation of that energetic promoter of Australian travel, Mr. Harold W. Clapp, chairman of the Victorian Railways Commission, or his San Francisco representative, Mr. Arthur O'Connor. As in most magazines published in the British Empire, "The Home" is significant for its attractive format, its excellent typography and its sepia and color pages. Its make-up has a more typical American trend, however, than British.

Most interesting, however, are the advertisements of steamship lines plying from Australia—data which are not readily available to persons in the eastern part of the United States. For example, the "Great White Ship" Strathnaver and her sister ship, the Strathaird, of the Peninsular & Oriental Company, are depicted in a colorful advertisement. These two ships of 22,000 gross tons each are unusual in that their first class accommodations for 498 passengers include 262 single-bed cabins. Incidentally, the vessels only have two classes, first and tourist. They have a speed of 22 knots, and have three buff funnels. Other colorful advertisements include those of the Canadian Australian Line, the Union Royal Mail and E. & A.

The Ocean Ferry

While on the subject of magazines, it is interesting to note that "The Ocean Ferry," house organ extraordinary of the International Mercantile Marine Company, is celebrating its tenth anniversary with the current issue. Of all travel promotional magazines—which is, in part, a purpose of this well-illustrated publication—there is no more welcome visitor than this at the Monitor office. Combining news of the travel world with data of the I. M. M. Company and its staff, it is unique in the transportation field. Its former editor, Mr. Winfield M. Thompson, now field agent for the company on the Pacific Coast—who has eluded the writer on each visit to San Francisco by reason of his lectures throughout California on the merits of Panama Pacific Line trips east—is a regular contributor to "The Ocean Ferry," with informative articles on travel in out-of-the-way parts of the world.

The present editor of the "Ferry" is Miss Carla Dietz. The mailing list is limited to 20,000 copies, including employees and stockholders of the company, travel agents, consuls, former passengers, and the like.

Urges Marine Support

Speaking recently before the Propeller Club of New York, Mr. T. V. O'Connor, chairman of the United States Shipping Board, pointed to the progress made in the campaign to persuade American business to use American vessels, but admitted that many American travelers and shippers, including federal officials, still use vessels of other flags. The reason ascribed to the use of the foreign-flag ships by cabinet members, ambassadors, and members of Congress, and the like, is that of "confidential reasons of state," he said. Mr. O'Connor went on to add that it is a difficult matter for the Shipping Board to question the patronage of foreign lines by United States Government officials, but he did not hesitate to note the fact that foreign visitors to these shores, including governmental officials, invariably use the ships of their own flags.

Steamship Schedules

The Eastern Steamship Lines have reverted to the $5.50 fare between Boston and New York each way for their overnight ships.

The Cunard Line has arranged to send the steamship Aquitania for a four-day cruise to Bermuda, sailing from New York Dec. 22. Its steamship Franconia has left the Furness Bermuda Line's service, to which it was leased, in order that it may be put in service for its world cruise, sailing from New York, Jan. 9, for which the Cunard Line said that present bookings are 24 per cent above those of last year at this time. The steamship Carinthia will replace the Franconia in the Bermuda run.

The Swedish American Line has decided that the six-day cruise of its white motorship, Kungsholm, from New York, Oct. 21, will be to Bermuda only, the Halifax stop being omitted in order that passengers' request for a longer stay at Bermuda be granted.

Liner Movements

DEPARTURES
FROM NEW YORK
Thursday, Oct. 15

Deutschland (12:01 a. m.), Hamburg-American, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Hamburg; Dresden, North German Lloyd, for Galway, Cherbourg, Bremen; Europa, North German Lloyd, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Bremen; Frederik VIII, Scandinavian-American, for Halifax, Christiansand, Oslo, Copenhagen; President Coolidge (new), Dollar, for Orient via California; El Salvador, Grace, for Los Angeles, San Francisco.

Friday, Oct. 16

Homeric, White Star, for Cherbourg, Southampton; Belgenland, Red Star, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp; Conte Grande, Lloyd Sabaudo, for Naples, Genoa, Nice; American Farmer, American Merchant, for London.

Saturday, Oct. 17

President Roosevelt, United States, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Hamburg; Cedric, White Star, for Galway; Cobh, Liverpool; Laconia, Cunard, for Cobh, Liverpool; Bergensfjord, Norwegian America, Bergen, Oslo; Caledonia, Anchor, Belfast, Glasgow; Milwaukee, Hamburg-American, for Cobh, Cherbourg, Hamburg; Minnekahda, Atlantic Transport, for Plymouth, Boulogne, London; New Amsterdam, Holland-America, for Plymouth, Boulogne-sur-Mer, Rotterdam; Pennsylvania, Panama Pacific, for Los Angeles, San Francisco; Santa Elisa, Grace, for west coast South America.

FROM BOSTON
Sunday, Oct. 18

Laconia, Cunard, for Cobh, Liverpool.

FROM MONTREAL
Thursday, Oct. 15

Antonia, Cunard, for Glasgow, Belfast, Liverpool; Auranis, Cunard, for Plymouth, Havre, London; Duchess of York, Canadian Pacific, for Glasgow, Belfast, Liverpool.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO
Thursday, Oct. 15

Tatuta Maru, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, for Orient; Sierra, Matson, for Auckland, Sydney.

Friday, Oct. 16

President Polk, Dollar, on world service.

Wednesday, Oct. 21

Matsonia, Matson, for Honolulu.

FROM LOS ANGELES
Thursday, Oct. 15

Montevideo Maru, N. Y. K., for Orient.

FROM SEATTLE
Saturday, Oct. 17

President Taft, American Mail, for Orient.

ARRIVALS
DUE NEW YORK
Friday, Oct. 16

George Washington, United States, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg; New York, Hamburg-American, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg.

Sunday, Oct. 18

Berlin, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Boulogne, Southampton; Rotterdam, Holland-America, from Rotterdam, Boulogne, Southampton.

Monday, Oct. 19

President Harrison, Dollar, on world service (westward); American Trader, American Merchant, from London; Britannic, White Star, from Liverpool, Cobh; Kungsholm, Swedish American, from Gothenburg; Carinthia, Cunard, from Southampton.

Tuesday, Oct. 20

Majestic, White Star, from Southampton, Cherbourg; Westernland, Red Star, from Antwerp, Havre, Halifax; Augustus, N. G. L., from Genoa, Naples; Tuscania, Cunard, from Glasgow, Belfast.

DUE BOSTON
Sunday, Oct. 18

Britannic, White Star, from Liverpool, Cobh.

DUE SAN FRANCISCO
Thursday, Oct. 15

Venezuela, Grace, from New York.

Monday, Oct. 19

President Lincoln, Dollar, from New York, for Orient; Virginia, Panama Pacific, from New York.

Tuesday, Oct. 20

President Hoover (new), Dollar, from Orient, for New York.

Wednesday, Oct. 21

Asama Maru, N. Y. K., from Orient.

DUE LOS ANGELES
Saturday, Oct. 17

Calawalli, Lassen, from Honolulu; President Lincoln, Dollar, from New York, for Orient; Virginia, Panama Pacific, from New York.

DUE SEATTLE
Tuesday, Oct. 20

President Jefferson, American Mail, from Orient.

England

LEE ABBEY HOTEL
LYNTON, DEVON
360 Acres Grounds
Perfect Coast Scenery
Private Nine Hole Golf Course and Hard Tennis Courts.
Hot & Cold Water in Most Bedrooms
SPECIAL WINTER TERMS
TEL. LYNTON 24

The HORNCASTLE TRAVEL BUREAU
LTD.
Incorporated with
European Travel Service, Ltd.
Official Agents for all Steam Ship Companies to Boston and all parts of the world
wish to inform readers that they have now moved their offices to the West End:
53-54 HAYMARKET (3rd Fl.)
LONDON, S. W. 1
Phone Gerrard 3141 Telegrams TRAVELUROP

FOR COMFORT & CONSIDERATION
Crofton House
Private Hotel
Croft Road, Torquay, England
Summer 3½ to 5 gns. Winter 3 to 4 gns.
E. E. & B.-A. WHITE Phone 376111

For your TRAVEL requirements apply to
C. H. Boulton
Harbour Booking Office
21 VICTORIA PARADE, TORQUAY, ENG.
Phone 3942
CRUISES, TOURS, ORDINARY TICKETS
Agency for All Leading Lines
Write for booklet, *"Holidays at Sea"*

THE HAWTHORNS HOTEL BOURNEMOUTH
Ideally situated within a few minutes of the sea, and standing amid beautiful grounds the accommodation is everything that the most modern equipment can provide, while the cuisine is a noteworthy feature. Moderate inclusive terms can be arranged. Hot and cold running water in bedrooms. Lift to all floors. Tennis, Billiards and Dancing. Write for Illustrated Booklet and Christmas Programme.

Prominent Residential Hotel for Women
Offers excellent accommodations at moderate rates
Attractive Lounges...
Rooms with Running Water
Single $1.50, $1.75
Double, 2 persons $2.00
Rooms with Private Bath
Single $2.50, $2.75, $3
2 persons $2.50, $2.75, $3
No Higher Rates
Excellent Restaurant
HOTEL MARTHA WASHINGTON
29 East 29th St.
34 East 30th St.
New York City
Write for Special Weekly Rates

A Visit to
NEW YORK CITY
is pleasant and can be *thrifty*
The Albert offers every modern comfort and a dignified, pleasing atmosphere. Near to business interests, one block from 5th Ave.
Room with running water, $1.50
Room with private bath, from $2.50
Special Weekly Rates
HOTEL ALBERT
University Place at 10th St.
Under KNOTT Management

HOTEL BRISTOL
129 WEST 48th ST.
400 Rooms 300 Baths
A Hotel of Character on Midtown New York
Rooms with Bath
$2.00 for One Person
$3.00 for Two Persons
FAMOUS RESTAURANTS
LUNCHEON $.40
DINNER $.75 and $1.00

RALEIGH HALL
DAILY
$1.50 Without Bath
With Bath $2
From
WEEKLY
Without Bath $7
Bath from With Bath $10
A RESIDENCE FOR MEN
108 West 47th Street
NEW YORK CITY
With the Atmosphere of an Exclusive Club for Business and Professional Men.
Complete Service. Quiet, Attractive Rooms.
O. Vincent Blair, Manager

Greater Boston

Garrison Hall
SUITES, furnished, in the best-located apartment hotel at special low rates; suite of living room, bedroom and private bath for 1 or 2 persons, $11.50 weekly; this includes light, linen, maid service and long distance telephone. We have some very choice suites of 2 and 3 rooms special rates. Restaurant is under the management of the well known Mr. D. Sheppard, serving home-cooked food at reasonable rates. Open day to evening; manager on premises, 6-10 Garrison St., 3 blocks from Copley Sq., Boston, or telephone Kenmore 7040.

MANITOBA ABOLISHES TAXATION ON LAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man.—Abolition of land taxes applying to all parts of Manitoba has been decided upon by the Provincial Government as one means of relieving the burden of poor crops borne by the farmer this year.

The Government also plans to pay the freight on fodder and feed for animals shipped into the territory, to pay direct relief to farmers requiring it, dividing the cost between itself, the Dominion and the municipalities; to pay the freight on cordwood cut by settlers for shipment into other districts for sale; and to assist financially in road construction to provide employment.

New York City

A FIXED COST OF LIVING
Only one cost but it includes three excellent meals a day served at a table especially reserved for you, by a waitress who gives careful consideration to your wishes. Rooms are kept fresh and clean and the 24-hour hotel service affords protection and a staff of courteous attendants.
WEEKLY RATES
room, bath and all meals
1 PERSON from $25
2 PERSONS from $45
2 Rooms, bath and all meals, two persons $50
Choice of hotels located on or near parks
Hotel Earle, Washington Sq. N. W.
Hotel Holley, Washington Sq. W.
Hotel Judson, Washington Sq. S.
Hotel Van Rensselaer, 17 E. 11th
Hotel Irving, Gramercy Park, So.
Hotel Le Marquis, 12 E. 31st St.
SERVICE BUREAU
KNOTT AMERICAN PLAN HOTELS
53 WASHINGTON SQ., SOUTH
NEW YORK

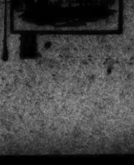
The Parkside
Eighteen Gramercy Park
Corner
Gramercy Place and 21st
Rooms $5.00 to $22.50 Weekly
Dinner $1.00

VISITORS TO NEW YORK CITY
will enjoy the convenient location, the delightful services of The Emerson. Near three Christian Science churches.
Single rooms, bath, from $2.50
Double room, bath, from $3.00
Parlor, bedroom, bath, from $5.00
Special weekly rates
HOTEL EMERSON
166 West 75th Street
Under KNOTT Management

Located in the fashionable and social center of New York, near Central Park and Fifth Ave., just a few minutes to the important shopping and theatrical districts.
Single Rooms with Bath $3 to $5 | Double Rooms with Bath $5 to $9
Suites Accordingly
The BLACKSTONE
50 East 58th Street

New York State

Powers Hotel
Rochester, N. Y.
Famous for its hospitality and good food.
350 rooms.
Rates $2.50 up.



New York City

1½ BLOCKS FROM PENN. STATION
HERALD SQUARE HOTEL
116 West 34th St.
Just off Broadway
NEW YORK
NEWLY FURNISHED
NEWLY DECORATED
NEW MANAGEMENT
Large, Airy, Comfortable Rooms
Single Room $2.00 to $3.50
Double Room $3.00 to $4.50
Refined :: Quiet :: Homelike
Special Weekly and Permanent Rates

Kansas City, Mo.

THE STATS
TWELFTH and WYANDOTTE STS.
KANSAS CITY, MO.
Rates: $2 to $3.50 per Day
Every room is an outside room, with private bath

Hyde Park Hotel
36TH and BROADWAY
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI
When in Kansas City stop at the Hyde Park Hotel. Exclusive. Permanent and transient. All outside rooms. Rates $3.00 to $6.00 per day. Excellent Dining Room and Coffee Shop. Ten minutes to business and shopping district. Va. 8250.
Write for permanent rates

MONTROSE HOTEL
High-Class Residential and Transient Hotel
40th and Main Sts., Kansas City, Mo.
Across street from a Christian Science church
Rates Reasonable by Day or Week
MR. T. SWARTZ, *Proprietor*
Write for Reservation.

Washington, D. C.

A CAPITAL HOTEL IN THE CAPITAL
THE NEW COLONIAL HOTEL
15th St., near WASHINGTON, D. C.
SINGLE WITH $3.00
DOUBLE BATH $4.00
EUROPEAN PLAN

Burlington Hotel
WASHINGTON — D. C.
Five Minutes' Walk to Everything
For a day or a month you find the comfort of a home and the perfect service of a modern hotel of 300 rooms. Appetizing food; beds for restful sleep.
Large Room with Bath $2.50
Free Garage

HOTEL PLAZA
Directly in Front of Union Station
2 blocks from U. S. Capitol and Congressional Library.
RATES: Single, $3 to $5.00
Double, $3 to $8.00
Modern, Fireproof—Individual Garages
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Atlantic City

The TRAYMORE
Atlantic City
The Preeminent Hotel Achievement

Louisiana

The St. Charles
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
APPRECIATES THE PATRONAGE OF MONITOR READERS, WHICH IT HAS ENJOYED FOR MANY YEARS AND STRIVES TO DESERVE
Service Imperative
ALFRED S. ANDIS & CO., Lessees

San Francisco

THE CLIFT
MODERN · CENTRAL · QUIET · RATES FOR TWO SINGLES AND DOUBLE BEDS · MODERN · CENTRAL · QUIET · RATES FROM $3 SINGLE $4 DOUBLE · EACH ROOM WITH TUB AND SHOWER · CONVENIENT TO EVERYTHING · OPERATED BY OWNERS
SAN FRANCISCO

STEWART HOTEL
Location · Convenience
Comfort · Good Meals
Moderate Rates
SAN FRANCISCO

Hotel Californian
TAYLOR AT O'FARRELL
The luxury of hotel life at its best. Rates in line with today's ideas of economy. Downtown Christian Science church in same block.
SAN FRANCISCO

Mrs. Geo. W. Kingsbury
Owner and Manager
Hotel Wiltshire
340 STOCKTON STREET SUTTER 2290
SAN FRANCISCO
Heart of the Shopping Zone. All rooms with Tub and Shower, $2 to $3 single, $2.50 to $4 double, $6 to $8 suites.
Garage in connection. Cars called for and delivered without charge.

SAN FRANCISCO
Columbia Hotel
411 O'Farrell Street
Corner Taylor
Very Moderate Rates
Daily Weekly
Monthly
Friendly Management of Willis Hershey

HOTEL COURT
BUSH at STOCKTON STREETS
SAN FRANCISCO
Convenient downtown location . . . Congenial surroundings . . . $1.50 to $2.00 detached bath . . . $2.00 to $4.00 with bath . . . Special rates by week or month . . . Owner management. Mr. and Mrs. C. A. BARNES.

Los Angeles

New Hotel Lankershim
7th and Broadway
Los Angeles
Completely Remodeled & Refurnished
CAFE AND GARAGE
Rates $1.50 to $7.00 per day
W. W. WHITCOMB, Proprietor
FRANK WIRSON, Manager

HOTEL SOUTHLAND
Los Angeles
FLOWER AT SIXTH
"Your Other Home"
Quiet, Unobtrusive, Friendly Service
Rates $1.50 to $2.00. No Higher
2 blocks from Christian Science church

Oregon

Nortonia Hotel
PORTLAND, ORE.
Close in—quiet and Refined
Modernistic private Cabanas for travelers and to Families. Beautiful dining room. Unexcelled food. Favored by Ladies traveling alone. Owner's Management.

Canada

Hotel Strathcona
VICTORIA, B. C.
FIREPROOF *and* MODERN, REFINED *and* HOMELIKE
European Plan Cafe a la carte
Rates $1.50 per day up
Tel. Empire 7137

Travel

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MEDITERRANEAN

PALESTINE—EGYPT
In the entirely modernized Cruising Steamer
ROTTERDAM
Leaves New York
FEB. 6, 1932
under Holland-America Line's Own management
69 days of delight
Her itinerary for 1932 is Unsurpassed—Madeira, Spain, Gibraltar, Algeria, Tunisia, Naples, Malta, Greece, Turkey, Rhodes, Cyprus, Palestine, The Holy Land, Egypt, Jugoslavia, Venice, Sicily, Monte Carlo, Nice, Southampton, Boulogne-sur-Mer, Rotterdam—EASTER IN ROME.
AMERICAN EXPRESS CO. in charge of shore excursions
For choice accommodations, make reservations now.
NEW LOW RATES FROM $900.
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Apply to your own agent or Holland-America Line, 39 State Street, Boston. Offices in all principal cities.
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Late Models All Makes
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LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

NORWAY
DIRECT *short sea crossings* routes with connections to
Sweden Denmark Germany
For sailings, rates, etc., apply to
Norwegian American Line
22 Whitehall St., New York

AUSTRALIA
SUVA, HONOLULU, NEW ZEALAND
The Well Equipped Royal Mail Steamers
"NIAGARA" ..... Nov. 11, Jan. 6, Mar. 1
"AORANGI" ..... Dec. 9, Feb. 3, Mar. 31
Sail from Vancouver, B. C.
For farther info. apply CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, 405 Boylston St., Boston, or to the Canadian Australasian Line, 999 West Hastings St., Vancouver, B. C.

To Our Readers

Travel Advertisers welcome a letter of appreciation from our readers who patronize railway and steamship lines advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS; $2500 to $25,000.—The understanding provides a Universal placement service of 31 years established standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for the position of high calibre individuals. Procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements; your identity retained and present position protected; not a commercial bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY INC. 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

HELP WANTED

COLLEGE graduate with specialization in agriculture and animal husbandry; at least 3 years' practical experience in operation and management of dairy farm in mile-rural Christian Scientist preferred. Address THE PRINCIPIA COLLEGE, Elsah, Ill.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

House in the Pines

16 FUSTING AVE., CATONSVILLE, MD. Est. 1906. For rest or experienced care; harmonious, helpful home atmosphere. State license. Tel. Catonsville 333. Virginia Threadgill.

SHADOW LAWN

Home offering comforts and attention for those desiring rest and study; 6 miles from Washington, D. C.; booklet on request. Address MANAGER, East Falls Church, Va.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

IF you are selling dresses, or anything pertaining to women—or, if you are selling nothing else—you can certainly increase your income selling our imported costume jewelry direct to customers; consignments of stock sent; no expense except express; liberal commission. ERSKINE HILL, 130 W. 42nd St., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

POSITION—Companion or secretary to lady by young woman of refinement; free to travel; references exchanged. Write Box T-85, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

NEW YORK CITY, 646 West End Ave. (91st)—3 rooms, bath, kitchen, electric refrigeration, radio; attractively furnished; one block subway, buses. Schuyler 4-5943 mornings until 11.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Locust Arms, 59 Locust Ave., overlooking Long Island Sound—3, 4, 5, 6 rooms, dining alcoves, fireplaces, porches, roof terrace. Call or telephone New Rochelle 2280 or Plaza 3-4200.

APARTMENTS TO LET

APARTMENTS—1 to 9 large furnished and unfurnished rooms, refrigeration; $35 up, in Back Bay, Brookline and Brighton. W. E. COOPER, 236 Huntington Avenue, Boston. Ken. 1839.

BOSTON, BEACON HILL—Apartment, either furnished or unfurnished; one large, quiet, sunny room with fireplace, and large bath with shower. Tel. Haymarket 0841.

BOSTON, Back Bay, opposite Art Museum—Small suites; reasonable rents. 454 Huntington Avenue.

Cambridge

WHITEFIELD HALL
19 Garden Street

Convenient to Harvard Square, Colleges and Christian Science Church. Fireproof construction, automatic elevators, refrigeration, incinerators, fireplaces, etc. Desk service, also maid service if desired. 1 to 6 rooms—1 and 2 baths.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED
ATTRACTIVE CAFE

Intelligent, considerate service assured
Also Concord and Lexington Halls
THOMAS BURDETT, Mgr. Uni. 2263 or 3984

N. Y. C., 17 W. 95th—Beautiful 1-room unfurnished apartments, baths, kitchenettes, all improvements; reasonable. Riverside 9-3851.

NEW YORK CITY — Choice neighborhood; Street floor; 4 rooms adaptable residence or dining room for large house. Circle 7-5933.

WATERTOWN, MASS., Belmont Line—Attractive 6-room upper, 2 piazzas, fireplace, hot water heat, garage. Mid. 7934-M.

APARTMENTS WANTED

BOSTON (Cambridge)—Wanted, small furnished apartment, electric refrigerator. Write Box C-37, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., N.Y.C.

ARTS AND CRAFTS

CLASSES IN POTTERY
By MARY H. N. MACDONALD
51 Irving Place, N. Y. C.
Student of George Butcher, London, Eng.
Phone Stuyvesant 9-2319

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

ELEGANT 7-passenger limousine for rent by day, month, trip; reasonable; owner drives. CHARLES V. BACHMAN, 175 Fenimore St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Flatbush 2-3209.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

HOME training for boys needing special help; ideal opportunity for parents to place boys in harmonious atmosphere under loving and reliable supervision; complete responsibility assumed if desired. IRENE SEE IVES, Box 294, Lake Placid, N. Y.

DRESSMAKING

JANE P. WILLIAMS—Experienced designer of gowns, available for home dressmaking and other sewing; also shopping if desired. Univ. 4133-M evenings (Cambridge, Mass.).

THOROUGHLY competent dressmaking done in the home for madam or debutant. Tel. Stuyvesant 9-6809 after 6:30 (N. Y. C.).

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
CHARLES C. ALFORD
29 Church St., N. Y. C. Cortlandt 7-6938

COMMERCE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU
LEONIE L. WILLIAMS
505 5th Ave., New York City Vanderbilt 2607

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive, University 4-5342, N. Y. C.

VOCATIONAL BUREAU Inc.
105 W. 40th St. New York City PEnn. 6389.
Trained office personnel. Personal interviews only, 9-1 daily, except Saturday.

HELP WANTED

EXPERIENCED cook for small tea house in Jersey; high-grade food, discriminating public. Write full details to Box C-39, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Tenacre Inc.

Tel. Princeton 755 PRINCETON, N. J.
Rest Home of refinement; highest standards; experienced care if needed; New Jersey State License. Descriptive Booklet. Under management of MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE.

HOUSES TO LET

DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA—Winter season, $2000; Spanish type, handsomely furnished, 3 or 4 bedrooms, 3 baths; garage, 2 bedrooms, bath, 2 cars; best residential location. MME. CHARLOTTE, 136 Magnolia Avenue.

NEW YORK CITY, 119 East 94th St.—Lady would like to rent her house for the winter or for a year or term of years; ideal location, opens on garden in rear; 4 master's rooms, 3 servants' rooms; furnished throughout and decorated with taste; 3 bathrooms. Inquire of caretaker or through your own agent. Rent $6000.

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

BOSTON
107 Falmouth St. Tel. Commonwealth 4230
NEW YORK
270 Madison Ave. Tel. Caledonia 5-3700
LONDON
2, Adelphi Terrace Tel. Temple Bar 1384
PARIS
3 Avenue de l'Opéra Tel. Gutenberg 42.71
BERLIN
89A Unter den Linden Tel. A3 Flora 8179
FLORENCE
11, Via Magenta
PHILADELPHIA
902 Fox Building Tel. Rittenhouse 6186
MIAMI
1320 Ingraham Building Tel. 3-5440
CHICAGO
1068 McCormick Building Tel. Webster 7183
DETROIT
3-101 General Motors Bldg. Tel. Empire 2080
CLEVELAND
1490 Union Trust Building Tel. Cherry 7690
ST. LOUIS
1775 R'way Exch. Bldg. Tel. Chestnut 6172
KANSAS CITY
405 Nat'l Fid. Life Bldg. Tel. Victor 3702
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7240
LOS ANGELES
Van Nuys Building Tel. Trinity 2004
SEATTLE
824 Skinner Building Tel. Main 3004
PORTLAND, OREGON
1022 Am. Bank Building Tel. Beacon 6366
Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

Local Classified

INSTRUCTION

WILL coach few serious students in drawing and painting; portrait instruction emphasized; results; recently from Paris. DAGestral 8-2344.

MILLINERY

FRENCH HATS—also remodeling—all hand-made, from $5 to $15.00; remodeling, $2.50. CALZ, 32 West 56th St., New York City. Circle 7-3472.

HATS made to fit the individual; expert hat remodeling; materials, prices. MME. BIRN, 3 West 4th Street, Hotel Marlton, New York City.

MOVING AND STORAGE

LONG distance moving, known to human mortal, personal shipping, touring cars. WILLARD VAN CO., W. Blackmer, Mgr., 1151 Brooklyn Ave., Boston. Ave. Nor. 1700-W.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Attractively furnished office suitable practitioner; from 9 to 3 except Fridays. Tel. Vanderbilt 3-2300, mornings.

PAYING GUESTS

PITTSFIELD, MASS., Clinton Hall. Tel. 3004—Home atmosphere, balanced meals, spacious rooms; near church; folder. M. V. HAJORT.

SAUGERTIES, N. Y.—Perfect spot for recreation and study; open all year; steam heat; horseback riding; beautiful woods; 700 feet altitude; good food; large comfortable rooms; $20 a week per person 2 in a room; $25 single, or by the day. Asbury Farm (accommodates 60 persons). Address Route 9, Box 585, Saugerties, N. Y.

SCOTTS', West Thornton, N. H., White Mountains—Home cooking, conveniences; restful; open all year; booklet; $18-$18.

SILVER BIRCHES

Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Artistic and cultured environment for study and recreation; Modern heating; open fireplaces.
Booklet Ronkonkoma 16

SUITABLE ENVIRONMENT FOR REST AND STUDY—Delightful room, board optional. 2383 Avenue G, Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. Mid. 6-4963.

THE GUEST HOUSE
302 Eighth Ave., Asbury Park, N. J.
Homelike, helpful atmosphere for rest, study, refreshment; inviting table; attractive rooms; in view of ocean. Tel. 7916.

PIANO TUNING

GUARANTEED AND EXPERT PIANO TUNING MARCEL RIOD 2063 46th St., Astoria, Long Island, N. Y. Tel. Astoria 10171.

REAL ESTATE

IF YOU WANT
to buy or rent a home in metropolitan Boston, transportation at your service by appointment. Lib. 7191.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 329 Commonwealth Ave.—Single and double rooms in one of most attractive houses in Boston; excellent table and service; rates including meals $14 to $36; references.

NEW YORK CITY, 519 West 123rd — Newly decorated large, small rooms, $11 to $18 including excellent home-cooked meals; pleasant social surroundings; children taken.

OPPORTUNITY for lady in home where little is asked for board and room in exchange for some help. Tel. Beacon 5720 (Brookline, Mass.).

TORONTO, ONT.—Pleasant atmosphere for rest and study; good meals. MISS PETRIE, STON HAUGH, 583 Huron St. Tel. Kingsdale 0856.

ROOMS TO LET

A CLUB RESIDENCE. $10-$20 Weekly—New 550-room hotel, private baths, comfortable, well furnished, light, airy, swimming pool, gymnasium, roof garden, garage; beautiful view New York Harbor; 4 minutes Wall St.; homelike meals.
Transients, $3 per day, upward.
HOTEL PIERREPONT
Pierrepont and Hicks Sts., Bklyn. Main 4-5800

ASK MISS ROLFE
Rooms in select homes $7.00 up.
504 W. 113th St., N. Y. C. University 4-8763

BALTIMORE, MD.—Large 2nd-floor front room, alcove adjoining, in West Baltimore, near Park; board optional. 2320 Callow Avenue.

MONTREAL—Bright, attractive room in private house, centrally located. 1442 Towers Ave. Phone Wilbank 2353.

NEW YORK CITY—Small, cozy room overlooking tennis courts; harmonious home, kitchen privileges; $6.50 weekly. Write or telephone M. AYERS, 311 West 95th Street. Telephone Riverside 9-2730.

N. Y. Y., 431 Riverside Drive, Apartment 4—Large room, single or double; permanent, transients; Christian Scientists preferred. University 4-5242.

N. Y. C., 104 East 31st (Apt. 4)—Attractive single, semi-private home; quiet, sunny, comfortable; exceptionally reasonable. Caledonia 5-6700.

NEW YORK CITY—Attractively furnished, light, airy, double room; elevator; private family; reasonable. 602 West 139th, Apartment 23.

ROOMS WANTED

BUSINESS gentleman wishes room, Jamaica, L. I., or vicinity; Christian Scientist preferred. Write DANIELS, 112-27 176th St., St. Albans, Long Island.

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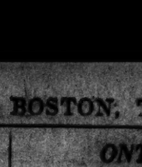

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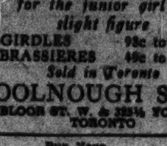

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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Broad-Tail Pangolin
(Pholidotus indicus)

Where: Ceylon.
Distinguishing Features: Scaly anteaters resembling animated spruce cones; scales pointed and very sharp; no teeth; tongue long and wormlike; tail long, broad and tapering.

The pangolins or scaly anteaters are restricted in range, being limited to the Old World entirely. The scaly armor plate, which is the strangest thing about them, is credited by zoölogists as having arisen from fused hairs. Like the spines of the hedgehog or porcupine, the armor offers protection to the animals. When in danger they roll up in a ball and present a mass of pointed scales. For climbing a tree the tail becomes a very handy implement, for the under part is covered with points which act as climbing hooks. When a firm grasp is gained with the hind feet and tail the body can move around freely—even to a horizontal position—without danger of falling.

In descending, the pangolin seems to enjoy taking short cuts. He rolls up in a ball, tucking his tail under him and just drops. The elasticity of the spines breaks the fall and he seems none the worse for his hasty trip, though he cautiously opens first one eye and then the other to make certain no enemy is around before he unrolls.

White ants or termites (not true ants at all) are their chief food. With exactly the same attitude as a bear attacking honey-bees' comb in a hollow tree, the pangolin rips open a termite colony with his long and powerful foreclaws. As the occupants swarm out, a lightning-like, worm-shaped tongue whips over the ruins, sweeping in what to the pangolin is a delicious meal. Their homes are made in burrows.

A recent change in the classification of the order *Edentata*, or generally toothless mammals, divides them now into three separate ones and allows the pangolins an order by itself, *Nomarthra*. The antbears of the order *Tubidentata* and the true sloths, armadillos, and prehistoric gigantic ground sloths of the order *Xenarthra* are closely related and constitute the other two orders formerly all classed as one. The latter forms are all found in the New World and never in the Old.

NATURE READERS

Readers are invited to send in questions on nature subjects to this department; the questions and answers will be published from time to time in this column.—Ed.

For the Scrapbook

The Letters

THE proportionate use of the letters of the English alphabet follows. The table is based on E as 100, it being the letter most frequently used.

E	100	M	37
T	77	F	34
A	73	W	19
I	70	Y	18
S	68	P	17
O	67	G	17
N	67	B	16
H	54	V	12
R	53	K	9
D	39	J	6
L	36	Q	5
U	30	X	5
C	28	Z	2

Brevities

Pathfinder: Of course, anyone can see that the ultimate goal is the five-day week with 10 days' pay.

Princeton Tiger: "It is very hard to drive a bargain," said the fellow who had bought an old flivver for $10.

A Word a Day

Vicarious

Pronounced *vi-kay'-ri-us*; first *i* long, *a* long, second *i* short, *u* as in circus.

This word comes to us from the Latin *vicarius*, "a substitute"— originally an adjective and applied to one who supplied the turn or place of another; the root is *vicis*, "turn, change, succession."

We use "vicarious" as an adjective, and principally in the sense of "performed or suffered in the place of another."

Example: "She did not pass her examination through another's vicarious effort."

Notes and Queries

Imply, infer (Miss H. G. B., who reports instances of misuse of these words)—If we "imply" something, we hint it without stating it; if we "infer" something, we draw a conclusion which was barely suggested. A speaker, for instance, might make a statement which would imply certain things; but his listeners would infer them. It would be wrong, then, to say, "The broker said business was improving, by which he meant to infer that stocks would soon rise." Substitute "imply."

Nain—Two syllables, *Na'-in;* long *a*, short *i*.

Rabboni—Preferably *Ra-bo'-ni*, with *a* as in *sofa*, long *o* and long *i*.

A Quotation for Today

THE greatest observer and the most profound thinker is invariably the most lenient judge.
—BUCKLE.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Their Brothers' Need

By the United Press

Ottumwa, Iowa.

ENGINEERS on the Kansas City division of the Milwaukee Railroad here have voluntarily agreed to limit the amount of time they put in, so that additional men may be given employment.

Under the plan, each regularly employed engineer will sacrifice approximately $50 monthly, so that 10 additional enginemen may be given work.

Do You Know That—

Book sales during the summer showed a large increase over sales for the summer of 1930?

American tourists bought nearly 1,000,000,000 gallons of gasoline in Canada last year?

The first ruling on parking is believed to be the case of Rex vs. Cross heard in 1812, in England, when Lord Ellenborough ruled that it was an indictable offense for stagecoaches to stand at long intervals waiting for passengers in public streets?

Wells drilled at New Orleans have encountered standing cypress stumps in as many as three successive levels, some as deep as 610 feet?

The Children's Corner

Sally's Hobby

EVERY member of Sally's family had a hobby. There was no question about Daddy's hobby. Every night in spring and summer, and much of the fall as well, he hurried home from the office to work in his garden. Winter evenings he read books on gardening and made garden plans and looked through colored seed catalogues.

Brother's hobby was collecting, and the things that boy collected! Sometimes he had half a dozen collections going at once. Just now his greatest interest was in his stamp collection, but a much-prized assortment he called "curios," which included almost everything from Indian arrowheads to oddly shaped rocks, was a close second.

Mother wasn't quite so sure of her hobby, because she had so many interests, she explained. When Sally had pressed her for a more definite answer, however, she had replied smilingly, "Then perhaps it is friends.

Mother had a great host of friends, not only the ones she smiled and talked with nearly every day, but others—quite a number of them, whom neither she nor Sally had ever seen. They lived in all parts of the world, and Mother had pictures of some of them, and interesting letters from all of them. Some of Mother's friends in the far-away countries were young people attending schools, but others were women with families. Indeed, Sally even had a few letter friends of her own who were the children of some of Mother's correspondents.

It was all very interesting, but this afternoon Sally stood looking out of the window, wishing she also had a hobby to turn to when she wanted something special to do.

Mother looked up from her sewing to smile at the little girl.

"What's troubling my Sally?" she wanted to know.

"I wish I had a hobby." Sally came to the point at once. "Can't you think of one for me, Mother?"

"Of course I can," replied Mother, "for you already have one, although you do not realize it."

Sally could only look her surprise.

"I wonder why we sometimes call you 'Scrapbook Sally,'" suggested Mother with a laugh in her eyes.

"Why, because I enjoy making them so much? Oh Mother, could that be a hobby like collecting stamps, or pressing wildflowers, or gardening?"

"I think it is one of the very nicest hobbies I know of," said Mother. "And I'm sure there are others, both big people and little people, having scrapbooks for a hobby, who derive as much pleasure from it as you do."

"Thinking of it as a hobby makes me like it all the better, Mother, and wish I could do more with it."

"My dear, you've given happiness to many little friends with the picture books you've made for them. And you've made scrapbooks that have been most helpful to you in your school work. That one you made last winter about Spain was splendid, and before that, if I remember, you made a very good one about holidays in this country."

"Yes, they were great fun to make, and they helped at school, too. And do you remember, Mother, my little letter friend from Spain sent me some interesting pictures for my Spanish scrapbook?"

"Yes, indeed, I remember," answered Mother warmly.

"Mother, wouldn't it be nice to make a scrapbook to send her?" asked Sally suddenly. "I could fill it with pictures and stories I think she would like."

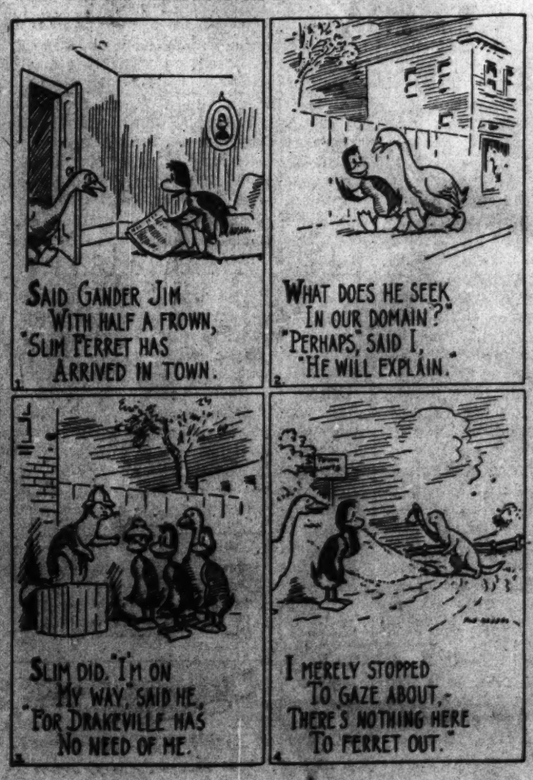
"You have thought of something very nice, Sally," answered Mother.

"Perhaps I will make covers of pretty oilcloth as I did for the scrapbook I filled with picture puzzles for Brother," continued Sally.

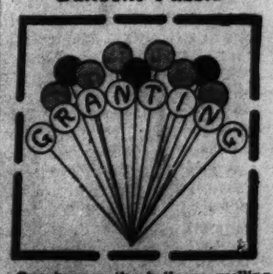
"When you have finished it, you might care to help me make a collection of pictures and clippings for some of my letter friends," suggested Mother. "One of them is particularly interested in American schools and school life, another in American farming and farm life, and a third in our homes and home life. We might gather some of this material together, and slip a rubber band around the clippings and pictures of each set. Then I will mail them in a big envelope."

"I can hardly wait to start working on them," declared Sally enthusiastically, "for it's so nice to have a hobby that will make other people happy."

The Adventures of Waddles


SAID GANDER JIM WITH HALF A FROWN, "SLIM FERRET HAS ARRIVED IN TOWN."
WHAT DOES HE SEEK IN OUR DOMAIN?" "PERHAPS," SAID I, "HE WILL EXPLAIN."
SLIM DID. "I'M ON MY WAY," SAID HE, "FOR DRAKEVILLE HAS NO NEED OF ME.
I MERELY STOPPED TO GAZE ABOUT, THERE'S NOTHING HERE TO FERRET OUT."

Balloons Puzzle



One by one the balloons spelling the word "Granting" burst, each time leaving a new complete word. Can you find these words?

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Rebus Puzzle.
Think twice before acting.
Always be on time.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1931

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

Disarmament by Visiting

THE Disarmament Conference must succeed before it meets. Hence the Laval and Grandi journeyings to Washington. The Stimson "vacation" spent in conversations in the foreign offices of Europe got things started. Statesmen began to lunch and dine their way through the disarmament problem. Useful personal friendships were formed. But much remains to be done to get the governments and their figures together before they gather formally in Geneva.

Complete agreement beforehand may not be necessary. Final figures may attain only a bowing acquaintance. The delegates who meet in February will have many details to adjust. But it is essential that the governments agree "in principle" before the formal convening. It would be folly for them to go to Geneva with the "irreducible minimums" they have so far clung to. Under the glare of publicity attending such a meeting, any reduction would then seem a defeat instead of the victory it really represented.

But in the quiet of informal talks concessions can still be made. Apparently, President Hoover is determined that some definite cuts in armaments must be made—or agreed upon—before there are further cuts in debts.

And one of the thorniest thickets in the disarmament woods is that of Franco-Italian relations. Paris and Rome may be trying even now to forget that they have enunciated positions which would—if adhered to—make a conference futile. Possibly Washington can help them forget. That log on the Rapidan possesses potent powers. It left only a difference of three cruisers to be adjusted as between Britain and America long before the London Naval Conference met.

Premier Laval of France and Foreign Minister Grandi of Italy may well talk over many other questions with President Hoover and Secretary Stimson. The state of the world will stand much consultation. That the United States is ready to join in necessary councils has been shown by much recent history, and unmistakably by its latest coöperation with the League of Nations. Plans for continuance of such useful common consideration of common problems may be formed in Washington during the visiting of October and November. One of their most happy results should be success at Geneva in February.

Revising Reserve Bank Rules

A CHANGE in the eligibility provisions of the Federal Reserve Act of the United States is included in the President's program to thaw out the country's frozen banking assets. Though the subject is clothed in technicalities, it is worth while to try to understand it, as banking legislation of the kind now envisaged will have a vital influence on the material welfare of the American people.

In 1914 the Federal Reserve banks were given the tremendous power of controlling the volume of credit and currency at the community's disposal. They do so in several ways. Of most importance is the lending of funds to the member banks on bills and securities. This keeps the banks supplied with the necessary funds for financing a smooth flow of business activity. It is primarily essential that in order to perform this service without interruption the resources of the system shall be kept liquid. It would never do for the chain of central banks which form the Federal Reserve System to become as frozen with illiquid securities as some of the minor banks. Hence the only securities that the Reserve banks can by law accept in return for their funds are those which may be rapidly translated into cash. Such securities are commercial bills for three months or less and agricultural bills having a maturity under nine months.

With the slowing down of business, the supply of commercial and agricultural paper runs down too, and, as at present, may also be more or less concentrated in the major city banks. The national credit and banking situation, in other words, may be frozen in the ice of Federal Reserve banking limitations. President Hoover's move to establish a credit pool is an immediate method of making a hole in that ice so that the country's idle resources may flow into use. When Congress meets, it will consider permanent measures whereby the rediscounting privileges of the Federal Reserve System may be broadened sufficiently to prevent the recurrence of this jam.

President Hoover has given no indication of the new securities that should be admitted to the eligibility provision. Members of Congress will reconvene with very definite ideas on the subject. Some would include certain classes of corporate securities and real estate mortgages. Herein lies a great danger. It would be folly to thaw out the country banks at the expense of freezing the Federal Reserve System.

The ideal way of attending to the mortgage problem, as has been pointed out in these columns, is to establish a central mortgage bank on the European model with or without Federal Reserve participation. This, however, need not prevent the acquisition by the Federal Reserve System of permissive powers to rediscount any sound collateral in a solvent bank, subject to suitable safeguards. Such a provision would be merely a paraphrase of an emergency power which exists in the charter of every central bank in Europe. In Great Britain a loan of this kind is called a "Lombard loan"—a loan for which there exist no restrictions upon the discretion of the central bank in respect of the kind of collateral offered for it. Some such elasticity surely should be introduced in the American fiscal system.

A Conference on Coal

IT IS significant that the Third International Conference on Bituminous Coal, to be held in Pittsburgh next month, under the auspices of the Carnegie Institute of Technology, will devote a section to economic aspects of the coal industry. In the two previous conferences, held in 1926 and 1928, sessions were devoted almost exclusively to technical aspects of the industry, on the theory, it would seem, that the conferences were essentially gatherings not of business men or economists, but of physical scientists. This year, in recognition of the fact that the engineer cannot dissociate his activities from their economic consequences, the special economic section has been provided for, and in addition, according to Dr. Thomas S. Baker, president of the Carnegie Institute of Technology, those who will present papers to the conference have been requested to emphasize the economic significance of the technical agencies and instrumentalities they will discuss.

The conference will convene at a time when the bituminous coal industry finds itself in a desperate situation. Embattled within and confronted during the last two decades with the increasing competition of water power, fuel oil and natural gas, it has inexorably lost ground. In the years just before the war, approximately 70 per cent of America's power supply was derived from bituminous coal, 9 per cent from domestic fuel oil, 3.5 per cent from natural gas, 3.5 per cent from water power. In 1929, the last year for which figures are available, the percentages had changed to 52.8 per cent for bituminous coal, 22.8 per cent for domestic fuel oil, 7.8 per cent for natural gas and 7.3 per cent for water power.

Attempts now are being made by the bituminous coal industry to recapture some of the markets lost to fuel oil; the economic feasibility of the huge new natural gas pipe-line systems has yet to be proved; and the ratio between bituminous coal and water power appears stabilized. Yet the combined encroachment of these three sources of power upon the bituminous coal industry, added to its internal difficulties, has served to bring the industry to an acute crisis. Potential production is twice as much as consumption. Coal is being sold at prices representing less than cost of production. Mines continue to be closed, in many cases involving loss of fine veins.

Coal Age recently posed a program seeking to restore the bituminous coal industry to a sound basis. While there is reason to believe that the Third International Conference on Bituminous Coal may also bring forth for consideration a broad plan for meeting the industry's adverse conditions, and while economic aspects will receive careful attention, it must be recognized, nevertheless, that the conference's emphasis will be primarily on technological aspects of the situation—on improved methods of utilization, coal as a locomotive and steamship fuel, fertilizers from coal, coal and its by-products, hydrogenation and liquefaction, and so forth. The conference will seek, in other words, to answer the question: "What can physical research do for the coal industry?" As yet research has brought to the industry no revolutionary discovery, though it has effected enormous increases in efficiency that have aided coal in its competition with other sources of power, and has made steps toward the opening of new outlets for coal. But if chemists, physicists and engineers cannot, perhaps, alone effect a salvation for the coal industry, they can greatly help. In this task the conference, representing a gathering of experts from almost a score of nations, is a praiseworthy institution.

Why Chicago Scrapes Along

AFTER two years of skimming the edge of a breakdown of local government through politics, Chicago is now considering the possibility of a breakdown of politics instead. Years ago politics got into Chicago taxes, and while other cities were making their tax systems better, the politicians were making Chicago's worse.

Politics in taxes is primarily the reason that Chicago cannot pay its school-teachers and other city employees. Politics is also the reason why Chicago does not deal with its gangsters. That is a deeper problem. If the purpose of taxes is to pay the running expenses of government, then the tax machinery of Chicago has been discredited. Government in Chicago is no longer being run by taxes. The tax money is not coming in. Local government cannot borrow any more. It is just muddling along, scraping up what it can to meet a pay roll, when it can. Taxes have become an enigma.

It is a remarkable achievement for politicians to be able to put a city of 3,500,000 persons in a situation where it operates without taxes and without borrowings. Such financial sleight of hand would be more welcome if school-teachers were able to pay their rent with the money they had earned, if janitors of public buildings were not led to flirt with loan sharks, and if business firms selling to the city, county and schools could get their bills paid. Extravagance has been laid to Chicago, waste has been charged against its officials. Experts grant it all, but remark that it is not deficits, but taxes, that have made pay rolls uncertain.

Reducing taxes as a form of political favor, so as to line up votes at the next primary and election, jacking up taxes as a type of political punishment, and cutting taxes for hire—that, it is charged by students of Chicago taxes, is the root of Chicago's trouble, and will be until it is all cleaned out. What the favored were relieved of paying, the unfavored had to shoulder. Over-assessment of the unfavored has amounted to $30,000,000 a year, it is calculated by one authority.

Then reform was attempted. A modern appraisal and assessment of all the property in Cook County was put through. The taxing officials fought, blocked and delayed it until a whole year's tax collection was skipped. The reform assessment cost millions, but is now threatened with abandonment. The men who made it have either been discharged by politicians or have resigned. The taxing system has reverted into the hands of politicians. There is no telling whether the costly gains will be held.

The taxpayers' strike came along this year, unique probably in the world's history. Banded in an association, 6100 taxpayers with 41,000 pieces of property worth $550,000,000 refused to pay until their claim of fraudulent taxation was heard. They represent $10,000,000 in taxes, nearly a third of the newly unpaid taxes of this year, which have altogether mounted to unheard-of proportions.

The handful of tax officials whose régime is under fire would not be able to stand out against a united public. But influential organizations and interests in Chicago are working at different purposes. Some want one thing, some another and some are content to let the tax machinery run on as it has. A commission named by the Governor of Illinois is reported to have decided to recommend abolition of the multiform tax offices and the centralization of authority in fewer and more responsible hands. Chicago must have some certainty that taxes will be honestly assessed and efficiently collected. Fundamentally Chicago's resources are sound. Whatever measures may be taken to rehabilitate the city's finances, up-to-date taxation should be among the first.

The Pan-American Conference

THE Fourth Pan-American Commercial Conference, held in Washington a few days ago, should have enduring value. Five hundred men, representative of commerce and politics, came from Central and South America, Mexico and the islands bordering the Caribbean Sea. Welcomed by President Hoover and other distinguished citizens of the United States, they set themselves to study how trade relations might be improved through a sounder system of credits, closer ties of transportation and possibly wider markets through tariff readjustments. These men had little time for pretty speeches or tropical sentiments. Their purpose was to devise practical, effective measures.

When the world was prosperous, Latin-American commodities were in extensive demand. Prices were profitable to producers. Credits expanded as money from the United States flowed in. New industries sprang up and many desires for material comforts were satisfied. Then came the world economic stringency, the revolutions in Argentina, Brazil and Chile, and the falling away of trade. The recession of this trade was as drastic as it was sudden.

But the Latin-Americans possess vision and perseverance. They turned their thoughts toward a commercial conference with the one nation whose interest and gold might most logically go to the development of the southern continent. European nations have markets and sources of raw materials in their colonies, and North Americans might survey the globe without finding an area in which their talents, products and investments would be better received than in South and Central America.

Hence Latin America sent to the Pan-American Commercial Conference its ablest leaders to offer a share of undeveloped natural resources in return for properly protected credit. And in Washington those men, with the banking and commercial representatives of the United States, planned how to bring together some of the wealth of the two continents for the service of mankind.

Austria Saves on Ballots

ECONOMY is dominating politics. Time was when political considerations were paramount. Now the world has gone economic, even in elections. Austria is the latest example. There the choice of President has just been made by a joint sitting of both houses of Parliament. It would normally have been by general plebiscite, for that is the method provided by the amended Constitution of 1929, but the cost of an election by this means impressed itself as being too great for the country to bear at present and a compromise was reached relegating the election to the legislative chambers.

The choice of Wilhelm Miklas means that the present incumbent will continue in office for another four years. He has been Federal President since December, 1928. Prior to his election as Chief Executive he was president of the National Council and for many years had been a college professor. He is a Christian Socialist. The most important achievement of his first term of office was the adoption of constitutional reforms providing for the election of President by popular vote. Yet, strangely enough, a pressing set of circumstances has deprived him of the privilege of seeing these reforms put into effect in his own reelection. Economy rules the day.

Editorial Notes

Defaults and moratoria on the bonds of hard-pressed debtor nations are regrettable but they may not be all loss. Frequently when international investors get less interest from a country they take more interest in it.

A musician in Berlin recently played four instruments, a piano, a harmonium, a drum, and cymbals, for 71 hours. A record which would almost equal that of the next-door neighbors.

Illinois has reduced the size of its ballots, to save white paper; now one hopes they will be cast so as to economize on governmental red tape.

President Hoover evidently thinks that the curves on the road back to prosperity should be heavily banked to prevent skidding.

A German Onlooker's Diary

By Dr. Ernst Jäckh

DID you ever see the cathedrals in Paris and Cologne? I am sure many of my readers have done so. If you remember the architectural differences of those two cathedrals, born of the same international Gothic style while representing two different national mentalities, then you begin likewise to comprehend the political differences and difficulties between French and Germans.

Imagine yourself standing in front of Notre Dame in Paris. What are its characteristic features? A square block it stands, rather broad than high, horizontal, agreeably proportioned, logical, like an æsthetic application of mathematics. And now consider the cathedral in Cologne, also in the Gothic style: a "skyscraper," rather high than broad, vertical, a confusion of measures, climbing into poetry. There you are! It is a striking example of the two different mentalities of France and Germany. This, at least, is my theory.

It is not economic interests nor political issues that divide these two neighbors. Both of these two parts of a once united empire would greatly profit through mutual economic and political coöperation. And so the whole world would do, and will do, some day. But as long as these two so-called "eternal enemies" who are really intimate neighbors will not appreciate the fact of their different respective mentalities and refuse to understand their mutual historical tradition, finally acknowledging these mutual differences as being a fact and an obligation, just so long we shall not reach a true peace in Europe.

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You will find the result of these different mentalities shown by the different reactions to every political and economic problem, be it disarmament and security, or customs union and Hoover moratorium. Take this Hoover plan, for instance. When America, England and Germany recognize that there is a calamity, how does the Anglo-Saxon mentality react? It asks what is necessary? And how is the necessary possible? And how can these necessary actions be reconciled with existing treaties? France asks first of all: "How about the treaties?" And, "What is possible under the treaties?" And finally, "What is necessary?" You see there the illogical but practical mentality; here a logical, legalistic mentality. You see there a recognition of the necessity for making human adjustments; here a clinging to cold documents.

That means, applied to the twelve years of European life since the Treaty of Versailles: on one side a mentality which wishes to conserve Versailles; everything must remain and for always, as the Treaty of Versailles stabilized it. That is the conservative static mentality of the greatest military power in the world and the second greatest financial power in the world, which is disappointed that after the war America and England did not conclude a guaranty pact with France which would have petrified this status quo; which is disappointed that America refused to conclude a Kellogg pact with France alone and instead thought it advisable to conclude an omnilateral treaty with all states instead of a bilateral treaty between two states.

Why did America refuse to ratify the Treaty of Versailles and also refuse to conclude a special American-French pact? Because it would mean the stabilization of a doctrine which led to the World War, the policy of alliances, of armaments, in other words the very things which America entered the war to fight against.

You see the contrast between the conservative, static mentality which wants to conserve and stabilize Versailles, and the Anglo-Saxon mentality of America which President Wilson rescued in the League of Nations Covenant (Article 19) and which wants to revise the Treaty of Versailles in a peaceful, evolutionary fashion—which has, in fact, already revised it through the Dawes plan, Young plan, Hoover plan.

You see, this antithesis is more than an antithesis of interests, it is an antithesis of mentalities and traditions, of ideas and ideals, the antithesis of the old Europe and a new Europe, of the old Europe and of the old as well as new America which wants and will develop a new Europe.

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Fortunately we are even now on the way toward a new Europe. It was Stresemann who succeeded, together with Briand, in clearing up the ground through personal contact, and it is now Bruening who undertakes to build up the foundation through national coöperation. And Laval and Briand are willing to do the same, step after step, slowly but sincerely and wisely, through the Franco-German economic committee which will determine what the time is not yet ripe for, and what can practically be taken up. In this way we shall move forward for the first time since 1871.

People talk much about internationalism, but are very little aware of a certain supernationalism which is even more important and constructive. Internationalism means something between the nations, something like relationship, a consent or even coöperation, resulting from conflict or competition. Supernationalism means something higher than the nations, something independent of nations, independent of their will or their power.

Let me take an example from daily life: broadcasting, both as scientific invention (participated in by all nations) and as a technical effect (again reaching all nations), not just in an international way, but rather in a supernational sphere, to all concerned.

Supernationalism may develop and encourage our internationalism. What is actually coming out in this way of internationalism is a new relativity between the nations, "inter nationes." Certainly internationalism can be confirmed, strengthened, buttressed by supernationalism.

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Take even the problem of disarmament. It is different if you approach it only as a matter of international convention, or as a part of supernational development, as a consequence of supernational technique. The first case means skepticism toward the end and conflict about the ways and means. The second way signifies faith in our aim and agreement about the ways and means.

In other words, what the railway train wheels have put in motion and the ether waves from radio tower send out, will also bring the masses of mankind into association and into motion over the entire earth. This last goal must be taken into account today in every responsible political policy. True to the words of the German historian Treitschke, "Happy the generation upon which cruel necessity imposes a high idea, great and single, universally intelligible, drawing all other ideas into its orbit."

What will be the result of this sort of mutual interdependence? Let me answer you by quoting the German philosopher, Max Scheler. "Equalization is the inescapable fate of a mankind which had its first really common experience in the World War: Here, for the first time, there begins a common history of this so-called mankind."

Notes From South Africa

CAPE TOWN

Training Citizens

A NEW and significant experiment with regard to modern native education is the subsidiary native training course for native teachers which was recently started in the Bechuanaland Protectorate. The first course was held at Mochudi, at the request and invitation of the paramount chief of the Barpatlu tribe, Molefi Pilane, who has already done a great deal to promote native development in the Protectorate. The step has been made possible by the coöperation of the Government, the natives themselves and the missions, to advance the native's intellectual development and aid him to rise out of barbarism into becoming a useful citizen, not only of South Africa, but of the world. The watchword of the movement, therefore, is sympathetic guidance. The subjects chosen for the course deal with native customs and institutions, particularly with a view to pointing out the way of progress along natural lines. The course also aimed at helping the native to find an answer to his own problems by the aid of western education. The end was realized by giving him an understanding of his own institutions and showing him the reason for change and progress, at the same time pointing out such avenues of development as were most congenial to the native mentality.

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Cyclists End Long Trek

Two motorcyclists, W. Johnstone and J. E. Farrell, are the first to complete the 10,000 miles' journey from England to the Cape, via Cairo. They took five months to make the trip A sandstorm in the Nubian desert and encounters with lions and leopards in the big game areas provided them with adventures and other memorable incidents. They were lost for two days in the jungle areas of the Namanga Forest and had to light fires to scare the wild animals away. In the Upper Sudan long stretches of bog made it necessary for them to dig out their machine very frequently. On two occasions their sidecar was wrecked.

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Wireless Makes Mirth

At a far-away farm in the Nyzstroom district in northern Transvaal, all the natives are laughing, for they cannot understand the white man and his funny ways. They have been laughing for the past three or four weeks, and on Sundays they bring their friends to see the strange washing line and laugh with them. The thing is a mystery. The boss had spanned a clothes line some forty feet up in the air from the ground, and they wonder however the mistress could hang her washing on it. They have never before seen a wireless aerial.

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Pennies For Restoration

A scheme is on foot to restore Paul Kruger's birthplace, a cottage at Bulhoek in the Cape Province. Kruger, otherwise known as "Oom Paul," was the famous last President of the Transvaal Republic from 1883 till the end of the Boer War. At present the cottage is a tumbledown ghost of its former self, the roof caved in, great patches of plaster cracked off the walls, and nothing left of doors and windows but great holes that let in the wind and rain. The Kruger Birthplace Committee have issued an appeal to the school children of the Union. If each of them contributed a penny, £2000 would be collected. This, together with what has already been subscribed, would give the committee a chance to buy for the state the ruined cottage and to make it, side by side with Rhodes's cottage and Groote Schuur, one of the most memorable places of historic interest in South Africa.

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An Indian's African Work

Under the title of "Sastri Speaks," the Natal Press has published a collection of the speeches and writings of Mr. Srinivasa Sastri during his term of office as agent of the Indian Government in South Africa. This has been edited by Messrs. S. R. Naidoo and Dhanee Bramdaw, who were both closely associated with Mr. Sastri during his stay in the Union. The book forms an exhaustive record of the public life in South Africa of "one of the great orators of modern times," as Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr calls him in an introduction to the book. He writes: "To the Europeans of our land his sojourn meant, perhaps, more than anything else the presentation of a new conception of India and its people. He made it real to us, and against the background he had created he made it possible for us to see what we have called our Indian problem in a different way." Mr. Sastri's speeches and writings deal with many subjects ranging from "The Supremacy of the White Race" to "Christianity," but he is concerned chiefly with the Indian Agreement and with the position of Indians in South Africa. "To the European section of my audience I would appeal to remember that my mission here is one of peace," he said at Maritzburg. "I wish to leave things better than I found them—to leave Europeans and Indians determined to work together as co-citizens of South Africa. . . . But do not believe for a moment that I advocate race mixture."

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability; and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Ostrich Feather Industry

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Since the recent return of the ostrich feather in the fashion world, I have frequently heard the opinion expressed that it is wrong to wear ostrich feathers, and the speakers invariably voiced the belief that in order to get the feathers in good condition cruelty to the birds was involved. As this question affected me in my business, I rang up the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, London, and got in touch with someone who has been many years in South Africa, and knows a great deal about ostrich farming, and he assured me that the marketing of these feathers involves no cruelty to the birds at all.

Many of your readers might be glad to have this information, coming from such a reliable source, especially as the continuance of this vogue would provide work in the mounting, curling and lancering of these plumes for some who would otherwise be among the unemployed.

Harrow, Middlesex, Eng. J. SAVAGE SCOTT.